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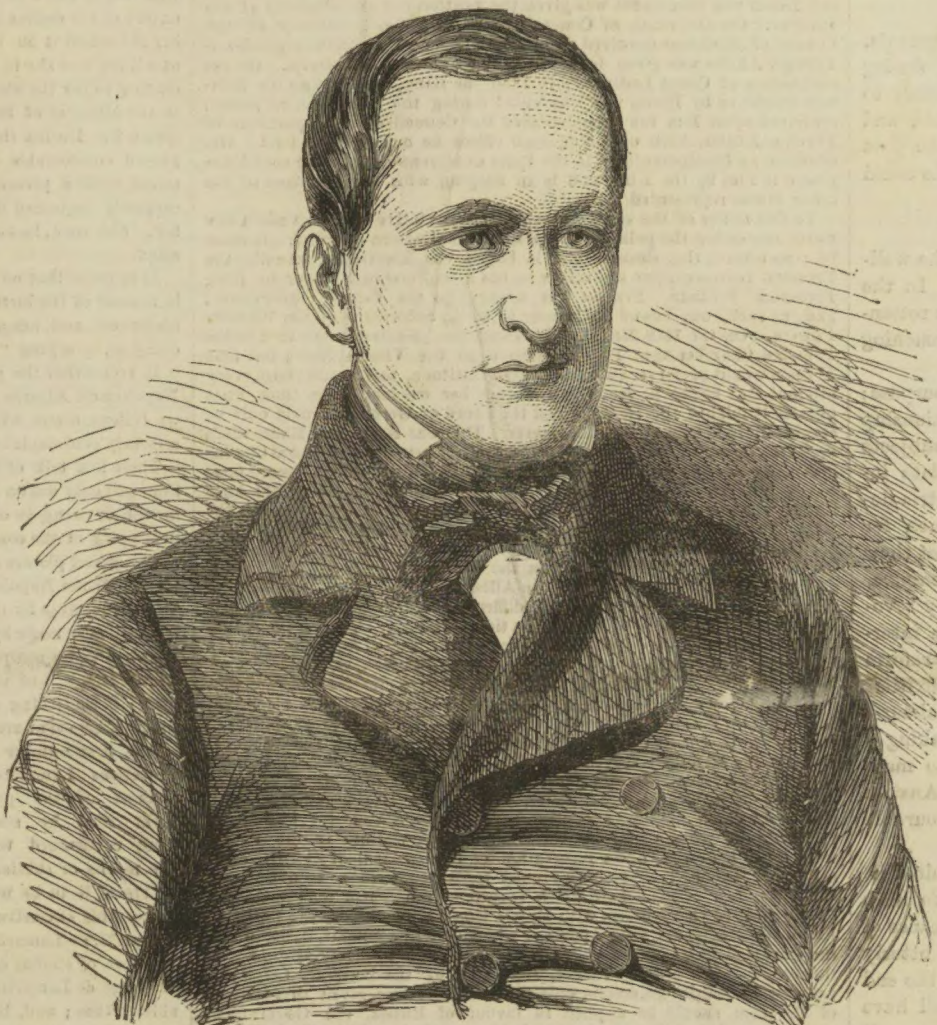
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

EUROPE—AT THE END OF THE WAR.

If the States of Europe, for want of management and honesty, drifted into War, they have certainly not been allowed to drift into Peace. The peace—stable or unstable, dignified or undignified—which is to result from the Conferences of Paris, springs from no want of purpose or of will. Peace was a foregone conclusion when the Austrian propositions were first submitted to Russia. The Conferences have but confirmed principles of pacification previously formulated. There has been no uncertainty in the business from the first. All has been pre-arranged and pre-agreed. The diplomatic ship has not drifted, but has been coolly steered and steamed into the indicated harbour.

On the reassembling of Parliament the world will be more fully informed, and will be better enabled to judge, of the peace that has been thus concluded. Looking upon it as an accomplished fact, without being in possession of its details, let us consider in what position it finds the leading Powers of Europe; and calculate, if we can, the gains and losses of each, during the short struggle so suddenly brought to a close. The summary may be rapid, but may, perhaps, be found instructive.

Russia, whose ambition provoked and whose obstinacy embittered the war, demands the first mention. During the two years which hostilities have lasted she has suffered every kind of loss and humiliation. As a naval Power she has virtually ceased to exist. The ships of the Czar have slunk behind stone walls, or been buried, by the orders of his own Admirals and Generals, at the bottom of a sea that it was once his pretence to dominate and overawe. His maritime commerce has been annihilated. His harbours have been blockaded and insulted. His capital has been



BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, PRUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

menaced. He has seen from his palace windows the fleets of a daring and an invincible foe. He has heard the thunder of their guns from the privacy of his council chamber. His coasts have been ravaged, his accumulated stores have been destroyed, and his strongest fortress—the pride and glory of his empire—his standing menace against Turkey—has been captured after one of the most desperate and gallant defences recorded in history. He has been defeated in every battle, nay, in every skirmish, which his forces have attempted; and, as the sole set-off to so much disaster, has to show nothing but the capture of an Asiatic city, which yielded to irresistible and hopeless famine, rather than to the courage of his troops or the excellence of his strategy. Of the money loss which he has suffered it is utterly impossible to form an approximative estimate. Of the loss in more precious human life—whether it occurred in the dreary march over inhospitable steppes and dreary swamps—whether it were inflicted by typhus and cholera, more fearful destroyers than the sword—or whether it occurred in the sanguinary battles of the Crimea—it cannot be called an exaggeration to state that at least one million of his subjects have miserably perished.

And what has Russia gained? Let us hope that, at least, she has gained wisdom and learned justice. To the Emperor Alexander himself no one can deny the merit of generosity and magnanimity. He inherited the war, and did not create it; and, when he found it necessary to yield, he yielded like a gentleman, a hero, and a Christian. If the result have shown him the true position of his empire with regard to Europe—if it have taught him to civilise the dominions which he possesses, instead of hankering after territory which belongs to his neighbours—if it make him



H.M. NEW DISPATCH GUN-BOAT "WANDERER."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



earnestly and wisely strive to develop the internal resources of the mighty empire committed to his charge—and if it have thoroughly weaned him from those aspirations of conquest bequeathed to him by his predecessors, the lessons of adversity will not have been administered in vain. All Europe will be the gainer, and Russia far more than any other portion of it.

Turkey next demands notice. An apparently effete and moribund empire has shown unexpected vitality. At the commencement of the war her case appeared hopeless even to her friends. At the end of the war there are none left to despise her. She has learned her value in the European system; she has discovered her strength and capabilities, and feels that she, too, contains within herself the germs of progress. She may yet require some tutelage from the Powers which so generously came to her rescue, when, without their aid, the Czars might have been throned in Constantinople; but the tutelage must not be obtrusive, or it will affront her dignity and retard the work which it desires to expedite. She has suffered no diminution of military renown; and no impoverishing or undue strain upon her resources either in men or money. Her trade, instead of being diminished, has increased; and a large influx of Western capital has enriched the shores of the Bosphorus, and prepared the way for a still further extension of commerce and wealth. The elevation of the Christian population to the full dignity and responsibilities of citizenship has already developed a new source of power and greatness. All that the Allies ask from Turkey in return for what they have done for her is that she should be strong. The last two years have at least shown that if she were "sick" the sickness was not mortal.

Germany—next in proximity to the immediate belligerents, and having the largest interest at stake—has suffered during the war a loss of character which it will take her years to recover. The conduct of Prussia has been contemptible, and has made many a true-hearted Prussian exclaim with the poet Platen, in bitterness of shame, that whatever he was he could be nothing worse than a German:—

Nichts schlechteres als ein Deutscher seyn.

With the peace will commence the real troubles of the well-meaning but weak and mischievous King of Prussia. In the hour of his calamity he will have few friends. There is rottenness all about and around him, and the signs of approaching catastrophe are visible on every hand.

Austria has conducted herself with greater honesty of purpose; and the young Emperor, whatever may be his new relationship towards Russia, will have no account to settle with his subjects for conduct which they have approved. As the immediate instrument by which the peace was brought about, Austria deserves thanks. It is too late to reproach her statesmen for their want of boldness. It is sufficient to consider that they had to administer the affairs of a very heterogeneous empire, which had scarcely emerged from a series of sanguinary revolutions when the war broke out; and that they were interrupted in wise and beneficent projects of internal reform and improvements by its complications and perplexities. They have now the opportunity of resuming their labours. They might have made their country greater by taking a share in the duties which Great Britain and France so magnanimously assumed. They missed the opportunity; but Austria is still a great and a leading Power, and stands in favourable contrast with all the rest of Germany.

France needed no glory in the war; but she has acquired it. She made sacrifices; but she made them cheerfully. To have fought side by side with her ancient rival and foe in the cause of European order, and in furtherance of a wise policy, utterly devoid of selfish interest, and to have been successful at the end of two years in accomplishing a work that might well have tasked the energies and the resources of twenty, is a result worth all the sacrifices she has made, were they ten times as onerous. Not even when the first Napoleon dazzled the world by the brilliancy and the rapidity of his triumphs did France stand so high in the estimation of the world as she does at the present moment. The glory that Russia and Germany have lost has gathered around her. Long may it last, for her own advantage and that of all Europe!

Sardinia—the gallant little kingdom—shares the triumph as she did the hardships of the struggle. Whatever may be the difficulties in store for the Continental nations, and especially for Italy;—whatever may be the changes in the European system which may result from peace no less than from war—Sardinia has established for herself a high name and a growing influence. She is the hope of Italy. She could not have remained its hope if she had acted otherwise than she has done. Her reward may be postponed, but it will come; and all Italy, we hope, will be the better for it.

And Great Britain—what of her? Is she damaged? Has she suffered loss of credit?—of honour?—of prestige?—of influence?—of consideration?—of power? Is she the only one of the Allies that has nothing of which to vaunt? There are none but Englishmen who dare to say so; and these are but the growlers who exercise the Englishman's peculiar privilege, and would growl in the Garden of Eden itself, much more in a world where there are ups and downs for all things. It is true that England was unprepared for war; that her statesmen were slow and, perhaps, stupid; that there was mismanagement in the Crimea, as well as at home; that Napier did not take Cronstadt, or Simpson the Malakoff; and that many sore places in our administration, civil as well as military, have been exposed to the gaping crowd, both at home and abroad. But it is equally true that neither the sailors nor the soldiers of Great Britain have failed in their duty, or been foiled by the foe; that they have taken their full share of all the work that has been done; and that, if a few Englishmen grumble, Frenchmen, Sardinians, Turks, Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, render England due honour, and either fear or love her more than they did before. It is not on the Continent that men refuse to acknowledge that this country, like France, is greater after the war than she was before it; that the people have displayed the noblest spirit and the most invincible energy; that we have at this moment the finest army and the noblest fleet in Europe; that we have

accomplished all this with so little sacrifice that the burden of the war has been scarcely felt among us, and that, if need were, we could without much difficulty double, treble, or quadruple our exertions and not break down, or run the risk of collapse to our trade or our institutions. No European potentate, great or small, has learned from the war to make light of the name and power of England. The only malcontents are at home; and their name is not Legion, but Affection. Never was England so strong as now; and if there be any difficulties, either in the East or in the West, her friends as well as her foes know that her hands are free, and that she is ready for all emergencies.

BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, AND PRUSSIA'S POLICY.

At the eleventh hour Prussia has been invited to join the Peace Congress at Paris, and has accepted the invitation. Not being one of the belligerent Powers, or a party to the treaty of the 2nd of December, she has been invited—we quote the words of Lord Palmerston—"not to negotiate the treaty of peace, but to accede to the result of the negotiations of those who were more directly interested in the matter."* As representatives she has selected her Ambassador at Paris, Count Hatzfeldt, and the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Manteuffel.

Baron Otto Theodore von Manteuffel was born on the 3rd February, 1805, at Lübben, in the province of Brandenburg. He studied at the University of Halle, devoting his attention particularly to law and political economy. In 1829 he was appointed to an office in the Finance Department at Berlin, and was shortly afterwards appointed Councillor at Luckau, where he so distinguished himself that he was elected to represent the Sternberg district at the Brandenburg Diet. In 1841 he was promoted to a Councillorship at Königsberg. In 1843 he was appointed Vice-President of the regency of Stettin. In 1844 he was attached as reporting councillor to the Prince of Prussia, with the rank of a Privy Councillor. On the following year he was made a member of the Council of State. After the revolution of 1848 Count Brandenburg was intrusted with the formation of a Ministry, and Baron von Manteuffel was given the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. On the death of Count Brandenburg the Presidency of the Council of Ministers devolved upon Count Ladeburg, and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was given to Baron von Manteuffel *ad interim*. On the resignation of Count Ladeburg in 1850, the King, appreciating the firmness displayed by Baron von Manteuffel during the revolutionary period, conferred upon him the Presidency of the Council with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, both of which high offices he continues to hold. His selection as Plenipotentiary to the Paris Conference shows the confidence placed in him by the King, and is in keeping with the precedent of the other States represented.

To this notice of the chief Prussian representative we must add a few words respecting the policy of Prussia on the Eastern question. It must be remembered that since 1850 it is Baron von Manteuffel, actually the Prussian representative at Paris, who has been Foreign Minister to King Frederick William. Prussia was a party to the Vienna Conference; and, as such, was bound in honour to act in common with the Western Powers. On the 18th March, 1854, Baron von Manteuffel declared to the Prussian Chamber that Prussia adhered to the Vienna Note; but that Prussia would preserve an independent attitude, and would resist every attempt that might be made to influence her conduct, come from what quarter it might: the strength and the sword of Germany would only be employed to defend German interests. This was Baron von Manteuffel's first declaration of Prussian neutrality. Now, neutrality, as Lord Clarendon justly foretold, has been more exhausting, more disastrous, more fatal to the interests of Prussia than a short and decisive conflict would have been. The popular sympathies of Germany have been transferred to her rival, Austria, in whose hands the destinies of Germany now rest. The passive attitude which Prussia assumed was not neutrality. It enabled Russia to withdraw her troops from the Polish-Prussian frontier to employ them in the Crimea against the Allies.

Baron von Manteuffel had a very difficult game to play. On the one hand the King, bound by such close ties to Russia, and the Court, declared themselves for Russia; on the other, the sympathies of the Chambers and people were with the Western Powers. The Committee appointed to discuss the proposal of a loan of thirty millions of dollars for armaments unanimously adopted the resolution in its favour, provided the credits thus granted were not to be applied to the support of Russia; or, to quote the words of the report, "in consideration that his Majesty's Government has declared that it will continue to adhere to the policy hitherto pursued; and, consequently, labour in accord with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London, and especially in intimate union with Austria, and all other German States, for the speedy restoration of peace on an equitable basis, as proclaimed in the Vienna Conference Protocols, under reservation of full freedom of decision as to active interference." This was almost tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. The debate which ensued was a warm one. General Bonin declared that a union with Russia would be tantamount to parricide. Baron von Manteuffel, with a courage which does him honour, declared that the Government would consider a conditional vote as a refusal. Despite the exertions of M. de Vincke, supported by the Extreme Left, who proposed to refuse the credits unless guarantees were given that no part of the sum should be applied in favour of Russia, the Government carried its point. In a very remarkable speech in which M. de Vincke said that Prussia had become "the postman of Europe," he observed, "We, gentlemen, have to look at our interests in a Prussian point of view; if Russia should seize upon the Bosphorus and upon the Sound she becomes invincible, and you have a direct interest in opposing it. If you are a European Power you ought to oppose such projects most energetically; if you are not, you ought the more to join those who can defend your weakness." On the 25th April Baron von Manteuffel announced that he had concluded a treaty (on the 20th) with Austria. General Bonin was dismissed from the Ministry of War; and the Prince of Prussia left Berlin in a manner that evinced his disapproval of the Manteuffel policy. Prussia obstinately refused to join the treaty of the 2nd of December, and has sunk into the position of a second-rate power. It is true that Baron von Manteuffel now represents Prussia with the other Powers at Paris, but, as we have already said, not to negotiate, but to accede to the negotiations, except in so far as the revision of the treaties of 1840 and 1841 are concerned, touching the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, to which treaty Prussia was a party.

THE NEW GUN-BOAT "WANDERER."

THIS fine gun-boat, of a new class, has just been fitted out at the Chatham Dockyard. She is one of the new dispatch gun-boats built at Blackwall, and sister ship to the *Mohawk*. She is a very rakish-looking craft; in fact, from external appearances, she might be taken for a gentleman's yacht. The illusion, however, is soon dispelled on deck, for she carries two heavy Lancaster guns, independently of smaller pieces. There is no doubt, from her great horse power (200) and extreme length, she will steam very fast. She has a very characteristic figure-head, being a sunburnt traveller with a carpet-bag slung on a stick over his right shoulder. She is the first of her class fitted out. There will be six or eight vessels of the *Wanderer's* class attached to the Baltic squadron this year.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN SYRIA.—The topics of conversation were essentially the same with all parties: first of all they saluted me, and then congratulated my friends on my arrival. There are no such things as introductions in this country: every one comes in and talks with you. After the preliminary salutations, the topics of conversation generally turned on the war. It was fortunate for me that I had a number of newspapers, among which were many of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and *Punch*. The pictures in the former paper they relished exceedingly—the battle-fields of Alma and Inkerman, the ships of war, and the portraits of various commanders, among whom they recognised Omer Pacha, who had once governed in this country, and therefore was known. The fate of the numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS deserves to be recorded. After being seen by every man, woman, and child in the village, they were borrowed by the other villages, and now, while I write these lines, they are in a village two hours off. It may be a matter of interest to the reader to know how the natives could understand them, seeing that they did not know English. Well, the thing is thus done: to the villagers here we explained the subjects of the pictures; to those of other villages we explained them to the messenger who was to take them, and who, generally speaking, was an intelligent man, and he accordingly described them to his friends. In this way sundry numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which not long ago left the fogs of London, are now going the round of the villages at the foot of Mount Hermon; and I am inclined to believe and affirm that they are the first of their kind which have as yet been seen in these villages.—*Wortabel's Syria and the Syrians*, just published.

* Lord Palmerston's reply to Mr. Disraeli, House of Commons, March 14, 1856.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

EASTER has arrived with a brilliant sun and a bitter east wind, which is, however, veering round to the southward a degree, and thus relaxing some of its severity. As usual, Passion Week has been cold, raw, and damp, which, as usual also, has considerably deranged the plans of the men and women who delight in spending money, whether they can or cannot afford it, in the highly delectable and intellectual enjoyment of dressing themselves out in summer garments, and, spreading these and their half-frozen persons out with a pitiable semblance of luxurious ease in carriages bought or hired, or done up for this especial occasion, spend some three or four mortal hours in trilling from one end of the Champs Elysées to the other end of the Bois de Boulogne, in pursuance of that custom which, like the *jour des masques* of the Carnival, would be one infinitely more honoured in the breach than in the observance. This year, as the rain, or at least a Scotch mist, fell every one of the three days of Longchamps, the thing was almost wholly a failure: it appears even that, for the first time for fifty years, there have been no police orders issued for the arrangement of the promenade.

A guard is now established about the person of the Prince Imperial, who continues to thrive in the most satisfactory manner. This guard is commanded by a Captain, who is desired to receive orders from no one but Madame de Bruat. The Cente-Garde continue to be limited to the service of the Emperor and Empress.

Much alarm was excited last week by the account of a fall of the nurse with the infant in her arms from her foot catching in the carpet; the child, however, wholly escaped, and the nurse suffered no more than the fright caused by the accident.

The Empress is passionately fond of her child. When at its birth she was told it was a boy, she at first could not be brought to believe that the extent of her desires had been so fully accorded; and when it was taken to her she seized it in her arms, covering it with tears and kisses, and so unwilling was she to let it go, that it was only on the Emperor representing to her the absolute necessity of immediately presenting the infant to the Minister of State and the Imperial Princes that she consented to resign it. During the greater portion of her sufferings her Majesty displayed considerable courage; but at one moment, it appears, she was seized with a presentiment that her life was in immediate danger, and earnestly requested that a minister of religion might be called in to attend her. She soon, however, became reassured, and regained her presence of mind.

It appears that on the occasion of the late presentations at the Tuilleries in honour of the birth of the Prince, one of the presentees, eager to display his fervent zeal, adopted a singular and, at least, anticipatory mode of doing so, by crying "Vive Napoléon quatre!"

It seems that the project of establishing a viceroyalty for the Prince Napoleon in Algeria has been definitively abandoned; though we may, we believe, assert with certainty that such an intention was at one time seriously contemplated.

There is a talk of the passing of a decree by which the law of conscription will only act on those a year older than the age at present appointed for the drawing, in order to allow more time for the strengthening and developing of the constitutions of the conscripts.

The grand picture of the Battle of the Alma painted by Horace Vernet for the Prince Napoleon has been presented by him to the Prince Jerome. Various motives for this substitution have been given; among others, certain remarks made by the critics on the position given to the cousin of the Emperor in the composition of the picture.

The affluence of verses on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial infant is something enormous. At many of the theatres pieces referring to the same event are in course of rehearsal.

The first number of the new series of literary recreations, "Les Entretiens Familiaux," of M. de Lamartine, opens with a detailed account of the poverty to which he is reduced—a poverty so great that he states he is no longer anything but a literary man, condemned to a *travail à mort* to enable him to procure the means of subsistence. That M. de Lamartine's position is such as he states it to be we do not for a moment call in doubt; but whence comes this excessive poverty? During a life of unremitting literary labour M. de Lamartine has realised such profits as fall to the lot of very few men of similar occupations. This is a known and undisputed fact. Madame de Lamartine brought her husband a certain and not inconsiderable fortune; and, being without children—the only result of the union, a girl of singular beauty and intelligence, having died in her childhood—it seems difficult to account for such a state of affairs. Altogether, the tone of this introduction to what promises to be one of the most valuable and interesting of the works of the great poet, historian, and statesman, is so instinct with melancholy and discouragement as to leave the most painful impression on the mind of the reader, and to cause among the friends and admirers of M. de Lamartine the strongest sensation of regret that it should have been expressed.

M. Victor Cousin is about continuing the extremely interesting series of his historical studies, commenced some four years back. Among the new productions there are notices on Mesdames de Longueville, de Chevreuse, and d'Hautefort, and a most valuable set of articles on the secret notes of Cardinal Mazarin. These appear in the *Journal des Savants*, which unfortunately renders the circulation extremely limited. The notes, in question contain all the secret history of the Court of Anne of Austria, and all the private police reports of the time; and of course reveal facts hitherto unknown and unsuspected. M. de Fortoul, incited probably by the appearance of this work, has sent M. Bord d'Hauterive to Civita Vecchia, with instructions to inspect the archives of the country where Cardinal Mazarin was Nuncio.

On Monday the benefit of Grisi, in "Lucrezia Borgia," took place at the Italian Opera, with the most brilliant success. Both La Diva and Mario sang and acted their very best, and called to mind the souvenirs of their ancient glory. Mme. Borghi-Mamo sang the celebrated drinking-song (in which she was rapturously encored) as few have sung it,—with a skill, a taste, and an expression beyond all praise. Mme. Biscacianti, the new *débütante*, has excited a considerable sensation in the "Sonnam-bula."

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

The Plenipotentiaries met on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and it was thought probable that they would continue to meet from day to day till the conclusion. Notwithstanding the assurances in respectable quarters as to the exact date on which the protocols will be signed, nothing positive on the subject has yet transpired. The prevailing impression on Wednesday evening was that everything would be arranged this week.

In the mean time the last day allowed for the armistice is rapidly approaching. It is no doubt expected that the treaty will be signed on or before the 31st, but so serious a matter as the resumption of hostilities cannot be left to chance or exposed to accident. In order to avoid this, and with a humane desire to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood, a message has been or will be sent by telegraph to the head-quarters in the Crimea not to recommence hostilities without further orders. This is, of course, nothing more or less than a prolongation of the armistice; but, in order to prevent the unpleasant effect on the public mind that would be sure to follow the official announcement of such prolongation, the order will probably be explained by the fear of an accident occurring to the electric cable. Thus, the prolongation of the armistice will be effected without unnecessarily alarming the too susceptible public.

The leading articles of the expected Treaty of Peace are reported from a Russian source to be seven in number, and to the following effect:—1st, the neutralisation of the Black Sea; 2nd, no restoration of Sebastopol as

a fortress; 3rd, reduction of Nicolaeff to a merely commercial port; 4th, Russia to abandon the Protectorate of the Principalities; 5th, the free navigation of the Danube; 6th, the new frontiers to be settled by a Commission; and 7th, the passage of the Pruth by the Russians to be a *casus belli*. These points, with the addition of the last, and with the exception of the second last, which is only matter of detail, are just the preliminary propositions on which the negotiations began.

Le Nord of Tuesday has the following:—

Paris, March 22.

The eleventh Conference has been held to-day. Upon this occasion all the Plenipotentiaries were present, and the draught of the Treaty of Peace, prepared by the second Plenipotentiaries, was handed in.

Austria has raised new questions concerning the navigation of the Danube. I have already informed you that the Prussian Plenipotentiaries have not had an occasion up to this time to praise the proceedings of Austria. In fact, Count Buol, knowing that Baron de Manteuffel and Count Hatzfeldt had arrived, and were awaiting admission, wished to make his new proposition in their absence, and the Prussian Plenipotentiaries were obliged to wait more than an hour. You may imagine this proceeding was not thought very friendly.

The Conference has had to regulate the occupation of Turkey by the Allied troops. This appears to have been fixed at the amount of 20,000, partly French and partly English. Its duration it is not possible to predict at present.

The English Government has lowered its tone considerably with regard to Prussia. The possibility of new alliances must be kept in view.

Another correspondent of the same journal, writing on Monday evening, asserts that the sitting above referred to was long and animated. The Prussian Plenipotentiaries wished to take part in the discussion, but this was opposed. Nothing was concluded, and the second Plenipotentiaries were requested to revise the document they had prepared.

THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE EAST.

By the steamer *Ganges*, which arrived at Marseilles last Wednesday evening, we have advices from Constantinople of the 18th, and from the Crimea of the 15th. General Vivian and thirty-eight French military men had arrived. General Smith had arrived from London on his way to Schumla, and Count Zamoyski arrived from Paris to take the command of the Polish Legion. The weather had been very severe, with violent north-east winds and snow. The Allies have commenced the demolition of the crenelated wall of the inclosure round Sebastopol. The health of the Allied armies has much improved, in consequence of the hygienic measures that have been adopted. Ismail Pacha is about to increase the army of Anatolia. General Mouravieff is said to have received considerable reinforcements by the Caspian Sea and Tiflis. He has now 15,000 cavalry under his command.

A letter from the Banks of the Dnieper, dated the 6th March, announces proceedings at Nicolaeff which remove all doubts as to the sincerity of Russia with regard to that port. A commission had arrived to take an inventory of the material previous to the available portion being removed, and it was stated that the port would be declared free.

Some difficulty took place at Sebastopol in consequence of the demand of the Allies to embark things in boats from the south side of the harbour—the object being to ship the cannon, anchors, &c., captured in Sebastopol. To this the Russians demurred, saying that the seaboard was not ours, and that we could not use it. This is perfectly true, for, although we have got the town, the north forts command it, and not a cock-boat can put off from the shore without imminent danger of being sunk. However, the Allies have agreed to waive the question.

THE FLYING SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

The *Amphion* and the *Samson* quitted Kiel roadstead on Tuesday last to join the English squadron in the Baltic. The *Cesar* and *Majestic*, ships of the line, have arrived at Kiel to reinforce the English squadron. Other vessels are expected. A letter from Hamburg, of the 19th, in the *Independence* *Belge* says:—

The flying squadron sent into the Baltic by the English Government remains at the Swedish moorage of Faro-Sund. Three vessels, however, have entered the Gulf of Elfsanden, which last year served as a place of refuge to the third division of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Baynes.

A great number of Russian vessels continue to pass to and from upon the coasts of Courland. Hitherto they have been unmolested by the English fleet; and it is to be hoped that the vessels of war will remain peaceably inclined until their return to England.

The remark in the latter paragraph will be understood when we mention that the Gulf of Finland, and consequently the Russian ports, were all frozen in up to the latest reports; that they have been so during the winter; that a compact field of ice extends from Dago to the Aland Islands; that the Gulf of Riga is quite inaccessible; and that loose fields of ice, with scarcely any open water, were found thirty miles to the westward of the Dager Ort. The truth is that instead of a brisk trade being carried on between Russia and other countries, as was confidently asserted by various journals at least two months ago, the Russian ports have positively been inaccessible to any sort of vessel whatever.

AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *America*, which left New York on the 11th inst., did not arrive at Liverpool till midnight on Thursday week, several days after its usual time.

The Cunard steam-ships *Africa* and *Arabia* had arrived out—the former at New York on the 8th and the latter on the 12th inst. The *America* reports nothing of the missing steamer *Pacific*.

In the United States' Senate on the 10th inst., on the consideration of the bill appropriating 3,000,000 dols. for increasing the armament of the United States, Mr. Cass made another violent onslaught upon England. He said England had suffered so much in the war with Russia that it was not at all unlikely she might try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Cass said he did not see how the Central American controversy could be referred to arbitration. It was not a question of boundary or indemnity, but a mere question about the meaning of a word. No arbitrator, whether understanding the English language or not, could tell what the meaning of the word "occupy" meant better than they knew already.

According to documents submitted to the Senate on the 10th inst. the instructions to Commodore M'Caulay, Commander of the United States' home squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate *Ferrolana* had fired into the United States' steamer *Eldorado*, were to the effect that, in case of a similar outrage committed on a vessel rightly bearing the United States' flag, he must promptly interpose, and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force; the Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba, in hailing and searching American vessels, cannot rest on the plea of territorial jurisdiction over the high seas in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, the United States' Government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights.

The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania have put forward the name of Mr. Buchanan, lately Minister to Great Britain, as its choice for the next presidential term. There seemed to be entire harmony in the final vote; the few advocates of Mr. George M. Dallas readily yielding their personal preference to the overwhelming sentiment in favour of Mr. Buchanan.

Resolutions in favour of a prohibitory liquor law were thrown out of the Canadian House of Assembly on the 6th inst., by a vote of 61 to 50. A stringent license law, however, was adopted by a large majority.

The Legislative Council of Canada has passed to a second reading a bill to permit money to be loaned by all parties except banks, at any rate of interest which may be agreed upon, the said interest to be recoverable in the courts of law.

Japan dates, *via* California, report that the city of Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 12th of November; 100,000 houses were in ruins, and 30,000 lives lost.

AUSTRALIA.—REPORTED LOSS OF THE CLIPPER

"SCHOMBERG."

By the Black Ball mail-ship *Lightning*, which arrived off Queenstown on the 21st inst., we have Melbourne papers to the 27th of December. The Captain of the *Lightning* reports that on the morning of his departure he received information off Port Phillip Heads, from the pilot-boat, that the clipper *Schomberg*, which left Liverpool on the 6th of October last, was lost thirty miles north of Cape Otway. She had on board when leaving port 430 passengers—all of whom are reported to be saved—and 3000 tons of merchandise.

The last gold escort from the Ballarat and Mount Alexander diggings amounted to 46,618 ounces of gold, and £76,600 in sovereigns. The intelligence from the diggings is quite satisfactory. Several large findings have been reported. A letter from Creswick Creek, dated December 20, says:—

The perseverance of some of the diggers in the locality of Long Point is crowned with success at last. The fact that various rich deposits of gold lay in the gullies about Long Point has been long established; but, owing to the heavy rains, the place has been comparatively deserted. Some few parties, however, knowing the auriferous nature of the locality, stuck to the spot, and succeeded last week in bottoming new shafts in the old-worked ground, and are now reaping a good harvest, as the washing stuff yields from 2 to 2½ ounces to the tub.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE King of the Belgians again honours England with his presence; and though the ostensible business of his Majesty's visit is the accepting, at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a release from his sponsorial undertakings on behalf of the Princess Royal, the interesting ceremony of whose confirmation is elsewhere described, it is not to be doubted that King Leopold's opinions upon the present European crisis have been amply laid before our Court. He may also have had a word for the Princess Royal on another subject; and no man is better qualified than the fortunate woe of two Princesses to speak upon the merits of an aspiring Prince. This may not be a bad opportunity to add, in justice to the King, a statement for which we have authority, namely, that the allegations touching his enormous receipts from this country, in respect of the settlement made on his marriage here, are utterly unjust and unfounded. Without entering into detail—which, however, we possess—we are enabled to state that his Majesty's conduct in this respect is most honourable and disinterested.

Parliament meets next week—the Commons on Monday, the Lords on Tuesday. Whether Government meets the Senate with a treaty or not, there is plenty of work for the latter to do; and it is to be hoped that, the first part of the Session having passed over, the Legislature will now address itself to its duty in something like earnest. An educational measure of some kind is absolutely required at the hands of the Government. With one-half of our children untaught, it is too late to prattle about right of action or sectarian differences. No citizen has a right to bring up nuisances in the Commonwealth; or, if conventionalities have conceded to him such a right, let common sense take it away. No sectarian difference can justify Christian men in leaving every court and alley a nest of crime and debauchery. A Minister who should address himself in thorough earnest to this matter, and make his appeal to the honest men of all parties in the name of our common humanity, would receive the support of the nation. What sort of an estimate of legislative duty have we when a militia bill or a tax squabble can be made a Government question on which a Cabinet will stake its existence, and a measure for elevating nearly three millions of children from vice and ignorance to civilisation is an "open" question, or left to an outsider?

There are several other subjects which must come before the Houses immediately. The Solicitor-General brought in, at the last moment before the Recess, a bill for taking away the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and giving it to a new Court to be called "Her Majesty's Court of Probate." Compensation is secured to all with vested interests, and the new court is to be thrown open to the whole profession. Lord St. Germans has brought in a measure for settling the vexed question touching the legality of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and proposes not to have such a marriage solemnised in a church or chapel, but to be performed before a registrar. The Commons affirmed the principle of the bill last year; and this modification of it may enable it to escape the effect of theological and other prejudice. The Chancellor has promised a measure on Divorce, which may be one of the most valuable pieces of legislation conceivable, or may be worth little to the class really and cruelly oppressed by the present system; and to this bill the people will look with great interest. One other question must come up if we have peace. Parliament must settle what kind of a military and naval establishment we are to keep up for the future; and which alternative is to be preferred—the preserving war armaments at an enormous expense, or entering upon any future war half prepared, and certain of blunders and losses.

The Lord Mayor's Easter dinner at the Mansion-house, on Monday, was marked, not only by a brilliant attendance, but by a more serious and earnest tone in the speeches than is usual at such banquets. The Duke of Cambridge spoke with much good feeling, but used a phrase which, had it come from an Administrative Reformer, would have brought down upon him the braying of all the carpet warriors in and out of the House. His Royal Highness intimated his belief that the maintenance of the Army and Navy was one of those necessary "evils" without which a great empire could not maintain its position in Europe. Mr. Gladstone also spoke, and, after reading a remarkable recantation of his late tenets touching the wickedness of the Russian war, which he now thinks originated in the purest motives, he urged that the first duty of the House of Commons was to address itself to the re-establishment of the equilibrium of the public finances, and to a thorough reform of the public establishments; and Sir John Pakington was obliged to hint that, gratifying as were such entertainments, there was such a thing as Corporation Reform. The Lord Mayor made a graceful allusion to his being in some degree the "emblem of innovation;" and truly it was a suggestive sight to see a Jew, at the head of the first city in the world, rising to offer thanks to a Christian Bishop for his excellent discourse; and the Bishop (Lincoln) courteously accepting the compliment.

One would say that the American "difficulty" was in good course of removal, when we find the statesmen of the Union at Vattel and Wolfius. As Thackeray says of a man under extreme affliction—when he sits down to put his woes into poetry, and to wish there were other rhymes to "sorrow" besides borrow and to-morrow, he is not very much hurt. But Mr. Marcy has invented something, in addition to the laws of his country, which he calls the sovereignty of the nation, and, moreover, urges that we were not only bound to observe all those laws, but to study "the spirit in which they were made;" and all this refinement is brought up in entangled despatches, which prove one thing only, namely, that Mr. Marcy wishes to prove to his countrymen that he is the most wonderful diplomatist in the world. Lord Clarendon might make him a present of England's assent to the proposition, and so, as far as we are concerned, help the business to a close. In the American Senate a bill appropriating three millions of dollars for increasing the armament and munitions of war has been ordered to be engrossed for third reading by a majority of 22 to 12.

Meantime Government has very properly dispatched two steamers—the *Desperate* and the *Tartar*—in search of the still missing *Pacific*, and, should no worse casualty have occurred than the breaking her machinery and her having drifted (for she could do little in the way of sailing) far out of her course, she may be rescued; and most fervently do we hope that one of these vessels may have the proud satisfaction of towing her into New York. But it would be affecting a more sanguine feeling than is warranted by the alarming circumstances of the case did we say that we dare give utterance to more than hope. The time which has elapsed since the *Pacific* left Liverpool is a menacing fact in the presence of which the most hopeful grow faint-hearted.

The Board that was to rehear the case of Sir Richard Airey, and the other mismanagers in the Crimea, appears to be reluctant to meet, and two of the officers are stated to have begged themselves off, on the plea of sickness. The work will be disagreeable and unthankful; but, if people will bluster out wholesale contradictions to official reports, the latter must be substantiated, or the Executive is stultified. Should the verdict of the Board confirm the M'Neil report, it is difficult to see with what propriety Lord Hardinge, who has pronounced the accused parties to be innocent, can retain his office of Commander-in-Chief. But the constitution of the Board renders such a verdict impossible—it was granted to whitewash the Crimean blunders, and, if it cannot quite do this, it will, from esprit de corps, at least try to make them a decent whitey-brown, and perhaps to splash and spot their assailants a little.

The total subscription towards the funds of the Roman Catholic University in St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, collected since the month of January, amount to £1710. A church in connection with the college is about to be erected on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in that country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature of the Day.	Rain in	Mean Tem- perature of		Amount of Ozone. (0-10)		Mean amoun of Cloud. (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.		Inches.	Wet Bulb.	Eva- po- ra- tion.	In the Night.	In the Day.	
Mar. 19	29.623	45.0	39.9	43.2	0.212	44.0	42.2	3	0	10.0
" 20	29.668	49.5	41.4	44.1	0.084	42.4	42.6	2	1	9.4
" 21	29.794	47.0	38.7	41.9	0.000	40.0	39.9	1	0	9.2
" 22	29.964	49.1	33.8	40.5	0.000	37.3	37.1	2	1	5.2
" 23	30.108	42.3	38.6	39.7	0.000	37.1	36.6	8	7	10.0
" 24	30.060	42.5	34.6	37.6	0.000	35.2	35.0	10	8	10.0
" 25	29.855	41.2	33.7	36.5	0.000	34.6	34.3	10	8	10.0
Mean	29.896	49.1	37.2	40.5	0.296	38.7	38.2	5.0	3.6	9.1

The weather was rainy on the 19th and 20th; very fine on the 22nd after which overcast, with cold, dry air.

The direction of the wind was—on 19th N.N.E., becoming at 8h. 30m. a.m. N., 11½ p.m. N.W., 12½ a.m. N.W., 3¼ p.m. N. by E., 10 p.m. N.W.; changing to N. at 7½ a.m. on the 20th, became N.E. by E. 1½ p.m., N.W. by N. at 5½ p.m.; N.N.W. at 7½ a.m. on 21st, N. at 8h. 45m. a.m.; changing to N.N.E. at 12h. 30m. a.m. on 22nd, to N. at 9h. 45m. a.m. to N.N.E. at noon to N. at 5h. p.m.; to N.N.E. at 4h. 45m. a.m. on 23rd to N.E. at 3h. 30m. p.m.; became N.E. 7h. a.m. on the 24th, E. at 9h. 30m. a.m.; E.N.E. at 6h. 45m. p.m., N.E. at 9h. 30m. p.m., E.N.E. at 11h. 45m. p.m.; in which quarter it remained.

E. J. LOWE.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BILL.—On Thursday se'nnight a large number of farmers and others connected with the agricultural interest in the neighbourhood of Loughborough assembled in the magistrates' room at the Townhall, to consider the details of the above bill, recently introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade. The meeting was convened by C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P., by whom the details of the bill were explained and commented on at considerable length. Mr. Packe strongly denounced the bill as inquisitorial, unconstitutional, and unworthy of a free country. A petition to Parliament against the measure was in the end carried by acclamation.—*Leicestershire Mercury*.

THE SEAFIELD WOODLANDS.—The Earl of Seafeld is one of the most extensive woodland proprietors in the kingdom. For extent and value the Seafeld forests equal, if they do not surpass, those even of the Duke of Atholl or the Marquis of Breadalbane. His Lordship's properties are all situated in the north of Scotland, and lie chiefly in the shires of Banff, Moray, and Inverness. The woodlands in the six districts in which they are comprised extend in the whole to 41,371 acres imperial—viz., about 19,315 acres in Strathspey, 10,149 in Glen Urquhart, 10,022 in Banffshire, and 1885 in the county of Moray. Taken at the valuation of £30 per acre overhead—by no means an excessive estimate—the wood on the Seafeld estates is worth £1,211,130.

MR. LAYARD AT ABERDEEN.—On the 20th inst. Mr. Layard, M.P., was reinstated as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. In the morning he was entertained at a public breakfast, and had a most flattering reception. On the subject of the war he said:—"There is every probability that by the end of the month we shall have a treaty of peace signed. Very few public men desire war, and peace in the abstract is certainly more to be wished for, but I have no confidence that the present peace will be upon the whole a satisfactory one, and there is scarcely a man to be found from the Land's End to John-o'-Groat's but would like another year of war (Great cheering), and for these reasons—first, the political aspect of the question does not warrant us to expect a lasting peace; and, second, because there is a general impression that, now we are fully prepared for it, another year's war would show the world that there is that in Englishmen which would conquer every difficulty (Cheers). If we have peace now, matters will be left in pretty much the same state as that in which we found them. (Hear). True, we have protected Turkey against Russian aggression in the Black Sea; but, so far as the great questions of civil and religious liberty are concerned, they remain pretty much the same as they were before the war began, and therefore, I think, the peace will be premature."

THE LONDONDERRY COLLIERIES.—Frances Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, is the possessor of the most extensive and valuable coal-mining field in the northern district. It extends over an area of 12,000 acres, lying between Sunderland and Seaham on the coast, and stretching as far inland as the city of Durham. The yearly wages of the work-people, exclusively of contracts, amount to about £135,000. It is said that Lady Londonderry has resolved upon enlarging the works at Seaham Harbour, at an outlay of £100,000. The produce of the tracks in ironstone leased by her Ladyship in the Cleveland district is to be brought to Seaham, where blast-furnaces are to be erected.—*Sunderland Times*.

BOTTLERS' STRIKE.—The bottlers employed at four out of the six bottleworks on the Wear struck work last Monday morning. Their weekly remuneration has hitherto been—finishers, 28s.; blowers, 24s.; gatherers, 20s.; with dwelling-house and fire added. The masters say they cannot cope with the manufacturers in France and Belgium if they continue to pay such wages, considering that coal and materials are at a high figure; and they gave notice of a reduction of the above rates to 24s., 20s., and 16s. respectively, which the men decline to accept, and accordingly 250 of them have turned out. The two houses at work continue to pay the same wages as formerly.

COTTON-MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Monday night last the cotton-mill of Mr. Threlfall, spinner and manufacturer, Regent-road, Salford, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £14,000, covered by insurances in the Sun, West of England, and Royal Exchange fire-offices. About 250 workmen will be thrown out of employ by the unfortunate occurrence.

THE MORMON EXODUS.—On Wednesday last an extraordinary scene was witnessed at the New-street railway-station. A fine ship, the *Enoch Trail*, having been chartered to convey a cargo of Mormons to the United States, en route to their settlement in Utah territory, three hundred men and women, boys and girls, formed the contingent supplied by the Birmingham district. They left by the half-past ten train. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal. Many hundreds of their relatives and fellow-saints assembled at the station to bid them farewell; and, in spite of the efforts of an instrumental band to cheer the spirits of the females, some very affecting scenes were witnessed. There will be nine hundred on board.—*Birmingham Journal*.

PAUPER LABOUR.—An interesting report of the agricultural committee of the Newton Abbot board of guardians has just been published, which shows that paupers in union workhouses may be profitably engaged in the cultivation of the land. The principal crops grown on land cultivated by the paupers of the Newton Abbot Union during the past year were—224 bags of potatoes, 16 bags of wheat, 53 cwt. of cabbages, 8 cwt. of swedes, 30 cwt. of turnips, 16 cwt. of parsnips, 10 tons of mangel-wurzel, 830 lb. of onions, 1990 lb. of leeks, 8 cwt. of brocoli, and 44 cwt. of carrots. The aggregate number of hours of field labour done by adult paupers (mostly aged and infirm) was 7630; number of hours of field labour done by boys (from three to six hours daily), 11,034. The profit of labour on the year was £37 3s. 0½d.

THE RUGELEY POISONING CASE.—The writ for the trial of Wm. Palmer at the April Sessions of the Central Criminal Court is returnable on the 15th, being the first day of term. Although the grand jury have ignored the bill in the case of Walter Palmer, the accused must be tried on the coroner's inquisition, the jury having returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Palmer in that case. It is expected that the entire cases will occupy a week, and that a supplementary session will be held for the purpose. It is believed that the first case will be that for the alleged poisoning of Mr. Cook.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—A strange rumour about the Tipperary Bank forms a subject of conversation in Dublin at present, and is beginning to give some alarm to one class of the parties interested. It is whispered that the bank was not completely registered, or that there had been some defect in the registry of the shareholders, which would render their responsibility very questionable under the Act of Parliament, and in all probability vitiate the claim in law which the depositors would otherwise have on any individual shareholder. It is said, in corroboration of this statement, that the Tipperary Bank shares have never been quoted on the Stock Exchange, and that they were never introduced there, for the purpose of avoiding the inquiry which should precede their admission as a marketable commodity. A curious circumstance relative to the forgeries of Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty was mentioned incidentally at the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland) last week, this being the first occasion on which it obtained publicity. Lord Castlemaine, one of the shareholders, asked the chairman to explain a system which appeared in the accounts under the head of "forged transfers." The chairman, in reply, said that fifteen shares were disposed of under a forged power of attorney, by a gentleman who had left the country. That transfer had all the appearance of being genuine, so much so that he understood that the gentleman whose name appeared as that of the witness was not at all satisfied that he himself had not written it. The party to whom the shares belonged naturally applied to the board to have them reinstated. The matter was carried to a tribunal at Galway; the case was tried, and the company were defeated, and they were obliged to restore the shares that had been fraudulently transferred in his name. Lord Castlemaine: I wish to know who that person was. Chairman: I have no difficulty in saying it was Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty. A voice: I was thinking it was. The amount of the forgery was £465.



VISIT OF THE GRAND DIGNITARIES OF STATE TO THE IMPERIAL INFANT.

THE ONDOIEMENT (HALF-BAPTISM) OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

LAST week we gave a description of this ceremony. The Engraving of it in our present Number shows the *Aumônier* of the Emperor in the act of sprinkling the water on the Imperial infant, which is held by the *gouvernante*, *Mdme. Bruat*. On the other side of the small table which has been made to serve as stand for the baptismal font is the Emperor, with his hands folded. Near the altar, on the one side, are Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges; Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims; Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Cardinal Morlet, Archbishop of Tours; and M. Legrand, the Curé of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the parish in which the Palace of the Tuilleries is situated. Opposite them stand the Admirals and Marshals of France and other high dignitaries, the Grand Master of the Imperial Household, the Deputy Masters of the Ceremonies, the

Princess Mathilde, the Grand Mistress of the Household, and the Ladies of Honour of the Empress.

VISIT OF THE DAMES DE LA HALLE.

The market-women of Paris, better known by their local and historical designation of "Dames de la Halle," form an important section of the population of the French metropolis. The scene represented by our Artist is that in which the Emperor shows the Imperial infant, in his magnificent cradle, to the loyal "dames." Louis Napoleon spares no pains to gain the good opinion of the working classes, and certainly he never used a more effective plan for that purpose than when he paid such attention to the deputation of market-women. In their way from the Palace the fair deputies are said to have been most enthusiastic in their description of the beauty of the young Prince, and of the gracious manner in which they were received by the Emperor.

VISIT OF THE DIGNITARIES OF STATE.

It was on Monday that the Dames de la Halle paid their homage to the young Prince; on the following day the Emperor received the felicitations of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, Magistracy, the Institute, clergy of different persuasions, the Municipal Corps, and Deputations from the National Guard and from the Army and Navy, in the Throne-room. The magistrates were in full costume, and the civil and military functionaries in full uniform.

The Presidents of the various bodies, having congratulated the Emperor on the birth of an Imperial heir, to which he made a suitable reply, were successively introduced into the apartments of the Pavillon Flore, when they returned to those occupied on the ground floor by the Prince. This is the moment chosen by our Artist to represent the most striking scene of that day. The chief dignitaries of France are grouped round the cradle of the infant whose birth has called forth so much enthusiasm throughout the empire.



VISIT OF THE DAMES DE LA HALLE TO THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.



ONDOIEMENT OF THE INFANT PRINCE, IN THE CHAPEL OF THE TUILLERIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 30.—Low Sunday. Dr. Hunter died, 1738.
 MONDAY, 31.—Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1844.
 TUESDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.
 WEDNESDAY, 2.—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
 THURSDAY, 3.—Bishop Heber died, 1826.
 FRIDAY, 4.—Robert Ainsworth died, 1843.
 SATURDAY, 5.—Canada discovered, 1492. Goldsmith ed. 1774.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1856.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 2	7 55	8 40	9 35	10 20	11 10	11 50
11 50	12 40	1 30	2 20	3 10	4 00	4 50

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and FRIDAY, A WONDERFUL WOMAN, FAUST and MARGUERITE. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. TUESDAY, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. WEDNESDAY, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. THURSDAY, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. FRIDAY, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR. SATURDAY, THE VICTOR VANQUISHED. And A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, March 31, and during the Week, commencing at 7 with the new and greatly successful Comedy of *THE EVIL GENIUS*, characters by Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Compton, W. Farnon, Rogers, A. Villiers, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Poynter, and Miss Swanborough. After which the new and brilliant Ballet-Pantomime of *EL GAMBUSINO*, or, *the Mexican Gold-seeker*, with new Music by Edward Fitzwilliam, and Scenery by Mr. William Calcott; in which the renowned Spanish Dancer, PEREA NENA, with MANUEL PEREZ and a New Spanish Company, will appear. With LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS: Mr. Goughly (his original character), Mr. Buckstone.

DELPHI THEATRE.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Mr. Wright, URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. With JACK AND THE BEAN-STALK, or, Harlequin and Mother Goose at Home Again. Jack and Harlequin.—Madame Celeste. Mother Goose and Columbine.—Miss Wyndham.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Glorious impetus of public approbation on the GREAT SPIRING MEETING AND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE. Great success of THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK; with the TWIN ROPE-DANCERS' performance. MONDAY, MARCH 31st, and all the Week, the Oriental Spectacle, *THE ARAB OF THE DESERT* AND HIS FAITHFUL STEED; the horse trained by Mr. W. Cooke. After which, the A 1 SCENES IN THE CIRCUS, including THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK. THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE, by the Misses Deacy. To conclude with ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME AND GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE, &c.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Engagement of Miss GLYN, Mr. H. MARSTON, and Miss REBECCA ISAACS. Shakespeare's Play of KING JOHN. King John, Mr. H. Marston; the Lady Constance, Miss Glyn. Upwards of 200 Artists will be employed. Miss Rebecca Isaacs will also appear in Opera.

MISS P. HORTON'S (Mrs. T. GERMAN REED) New and popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Illustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting Scenes from Real Life, with English, French, and Italian songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, commencing at eight o'clock and terminating at a Quarter past Ten. Price of Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Gallery during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock, when the free list will be suspended. No performance on Saturday evenings.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, Half-past Three o'clock, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet in D (Mozart); Trio, D minor (Mendelssohn); Quartet, No. 1 (Beethoven). Artists—Saluton, Carrodus, Hill, and FRANCHOMME, expressly from Paris for this performance; Pianist, Halle. Solos, Violoncello and Piano-forte. Visitors' Tickets to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Co.; and Olivier.—J. K. L. A. Director.

PICCO, the Sardinian Minstrel and Musical Phenomenon, will give a SERIES of CONCERTS at ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3rd, aided by a full Orchestra of Forty Performers, under the direction of Mr. A. Mellon. To commence at 8. PICCO'S Performances at 8j and 9j.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Entirely New Grand Historical, Romantic, and Musical Entertainment, entitled *Kenilworth*, and the Visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, with Splendid Dioramic Illustrations, painted by Messrs. Hind, Clare, Smith, Perrier, Bielefeld, Frey, Acres, and Shade; and the Grand Hall of Kenilworth, as restored from the ancient remains, specially painted by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley. This entertainment, written by G. Moore, Esq., will be given every morning at 3.30, and evening at 8.30, by F. L. Horns, Esq., who, with the Misses Massey, will sing the Vocal Illustrations. Also a series of Splendid Dioramic Pictures of the total destruction of Covent-garden Theatre, showing it at the time of Anderson's Bal Masqué, and the sudden breaking out of the fire. Mornings at 2; evenings, 7.45. Last Week of the WAR VIEWS, daily, at 3.30.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—HAYDN COMMEMORATION (born March 31st, 1732). MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1856. CREATION. First two Parts. Principal Singers: Miss Raustard, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Lawler; with a selected Chorus. To commence at 8.15 p.m. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 1s. extra.—The Institution is open, daily, from 12 to 3, and 7 to 10.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."
W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES EVERY EVENING
 at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'clock.

LOVE, the first Dramatic VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, EVERY EVENING at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the Box-office, from Eleven to Three.—Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Upper Hall.

THE CRIMEAN EXHIBITION.—Authentic Sketches, Drawings, and Pictures, executed in the Crimea, including Mr. Armitage's Grand Pictures of the Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, Carlo Bossoli's Drawings, and the whole of the sketches by Mr. William Simpson, composing the celebrated work (published under the patronage of Her Majesty), "The Seat of War—Colnaghi's Authentic Series." NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk, at the FRENCH EXHIBITION GALLERY, 131, Pall-mall.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every night, except Saturday, at Eight, what he saw and did in South Africa. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at Tares o'clock. The Pictures are painted by Messrs. Richard Leitch, Haslam, Wolf, George Thomas Wolf, Charles Haghe, and Phillips. The Music conducted by Mr. J. Colson.—Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day from Eleven to Six, 1s. Children half price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever!"
A DELAIDE GALLERY, LOWTHER ARCADE.—LOUIS BOURGONIE'S GRAND EXHIBITION OF TELESCOPIC, STEREOSCOPIC, and JUMBOGRAPHIC VIEWS and TABLEAUX of Eighty various and beautiful SCENES constantly on view from 11 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening. Admission, 1s. Children, Half-price.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The ANNIVERSARY BALL will take place at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 3rd. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Club, 202, Strand.—HENRY Y. BRACE, Secretary.

THE PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS is NOW OPEN from NINE till DUSK. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

RE-OPENED, with many Important Additions to the Scientific Department.—Dr. KAHN begs to acquaint the Public that his celebrated MUSEUM, which has been elegantly redecorated and enriched by many interesting additional objects, is NOW OPEN (for Gentlemen only). Amongst the new features of great interest will be found a magnificent full-length Model of a Venus, from one of the most eminent of the ancient masters. The Museum is open daily from Ten till Ten. Lectures are delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and Half-past Seven, by Dr. SEXTON; and a new and highly-interesting Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. KAHN, at Half-past Eight precisely, every Evening. Admission, One Shilling.—4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall.—London, manufacture and erect Iron Bridges, Jetties, and Landing Piers of every description. Plans and estimates free of charge on application. Agents wanted abroad and in the Colonies.

MR. ROBERT KENYON will sell by Auction, at the MART, on FRIDAY, 18th APRIL, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, ELEVEN genteel VILLA RESIDENCES, and a Charnhouse and Stable, situated Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Milton Villas, Millbrook-road, Brixton. These Villas are newly erected, and have good front and back gardens.—For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply at the Mart; or Messrs. Farnham and Longman, Solicitors, 68, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange; or to Mr. Robert Kenyon, Auctioneer, No. 1, Copthall Chambers, Copthall-court, near the Bank.

AN ARCHITECT, holding numerous public appointments, and residing in one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in the kingdom, has a VACANCY for a well-educated Young Gentleman as PUPIL.—Address, G. T. K., 23, Upper Parade, Leamington.

MR. G. LINLEY, the Composer, begs to announce that he devotes Three Days in the Week to INSTRUCT PUPILS, at his own residence only, in the art of Singing his Songs and Ballads. For terms, &c., apply to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

HERR WILHELM GANZ begs to announce to his friends and Pupils that, having entered into an Engagement to accompany Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt on their Provincial Tour, he will RETURN to TOWN for the Season early in MAY. All Communications to be addressed to Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; or to M. Ganz, 50, Firth-street, Soho.

HOTEL and TAVERN KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR RELIEF OF NECESSITIOUS AND AGED MEMBERS.

The friends and members of this Institution are informed that the Seventeenth Anniversary Dinner of the Institution will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 15th, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street.

Tickets, 21s. each. To be had of the Stewards and Committee; at the Graves Hotel, Strand; and at the Bar of the Freemasons' Tavern. S. E. TAPSTER, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—The Palace and Park are Open to the Public on Mondays at Nine a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten a.m., on which days the admission is 1s.; and on Saturdays at noon, when the admission is 5s.; closing each day at six p.m. Tickets of admission, including conveyance by railway, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, and at the several agents in London. Trains run from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace Station at 8.0 a.m., 9.0 a.m., and every half-hour from 10.10 a.m. to 4.10 p.m., and at 4.25, 4.50, and 5.50 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palace at short intervals throughout the day up to 6.40 p.m.

ART-UNION OF LONDON (by Royal Charter).—Prizeholders Select for themselves from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a Prize, an impression of a Plate of "Harvest in the Highlands,"—engraved by J. T. Williams, A.R.A., from the important and well-known picture by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., and Sir Augustus Calcott, R.A. The Prints are now ready for delivery. Subscription closes MONDAY NEXT, 31st inst. GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. Sec., 44, West Strand.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The following valuable Estates will be allotted on THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1856, at the Office, No. 31, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, viz.:—1. Maldon, South Essex. 2. St. Catherine's Close, Lincoln, North Lincolnshire. 3. Roundhill Park Estate (third portion), Brighton, East Sussex. 4. Brockley Hill Park Estate (reserved lots), Forest Hill, West Kent. For Prospects, Shares, Plans of Estates, &c., apply to CHARLES LEWIS GRUBBEN, Secretary.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

In the Session of 1854 various statements were made in the House of Commons asserting that torture was very frequently used in British India to extort taxes and revenue from the natives. These charges were preferred by Mr. Bright, Mr. D. Seymour, and Mr. Phillimore; and their truth was denied by Mr. Mangles and Sir J. W. Hogg. Instructions were sent out by the President of the Board of Control to institute a searching inquiry into these imputed cruelties, and the Governor of Madras appointed Messrs. Elliott, Stokes, and Norton to conduct the investigation in that presidency. These gentlemen publicly notified the powers intrusted to them, and the purpose for which those powers were granted; in consequence of which they received 1959 complaints within a period of three months. The number of personal applicants for redress were 522, the whole of whom were personally examined by the three Commissioners. Out of this total 230 complaints were dismissed, as either groundless or frivolous, or as relating to matters or persons beyond the pale of the prescribed inquiry; the remaining 242 complaints were reduced to writing, and disclose practices of most atrocious cruelty, not, we are happy to say, inflicted by Englishmen, but by native subordinate officers. The reason why the whole 1959 complaints were not heard is thus explained by the Commissioners:—"We thought that it would be in itself a cruel oppression had we compelled the numerous witnesses named by the parties complaining to leave their homes and travel long distances to Madras, there to wait their turn of examination for an indefinite period." Other reasons are assigned which appear to be perfectly legitimate and satisfactory; the main object was to establish the truth or falsehood of the system of torture, and the evidence shows that, with the exception of Canara and Malabar, it prevails in every territorial division of the Madras presidency.

Although we have an army in British India, numbering some 400,000 loyal and disciplined troops, our rule there is not one of physical force, but of opinion; and it behoves us at all times, and under all circumstances, to render our Government not only acceptable to the natives, but gratefully welcome. Directly, or indirectly, our sway extends over 150,000,000 people, and our responsibility is proportionate to the amplitude of our dominion. The last act of Lord Dalhousie has been to annex the kingdom of Oude, as large as Ireland, and containing a population of four millions, to our territory; and the justification is that the King was profligate and cruel. We promise a milder and more generous system than he pursued, and it is to be hoped the promise may be realised; but the proved existence of torture in Madras is a bitter satire on our pretensions. It is painful to extract the following passages from the Report; but the truth must be fearlessly told, to ensure the application of an efficient and immediate remedy. The following is the description of torture used in police cases:—

Twisting a rope tightly round the entire arm or leg, so as to impede circulation; lifting up by the moustache; suspending by the arms while tied behind the back; searing with hot irons; placing scratching insects, such as the carpenter beetle, on the sensitive parts of the body; dipping in wells and rivers, till the party is half-suffocated; beating with sticks; prevention of sleep; nipping the flesh with pincers; putting pepper or red chilies into the eyes of men and women;—these and other nameless cruelties occasionally persevered in until death sooner or later ensues.

We have suppressed a few words in this extract for the sake of public decency; but the earnest reader will find the whole of the revolting story at the foot of page 34 of the Report.

It may be asked why do not the sufferers complain to the European magistracy and exhibit the marks of violence on their persons? To this it is answered that much cruelty may be in-

flicted without leaving permanent marks on the body; and, indeed, almost all are obliterated in short periods. It is true that the law requires the police to produce all offenders before the criminal judge of the zillah or village within forty-eight hours after apprehension; but the rule is constantly violated, cases being kept back for weeks and months; while the police screen the police, and the revenue officers their associates. Moreover, the poor, ignorant, and timid ryots, or cultivators of the soil, are afraid to complain. But there is another reason why the torturers escape with impunity. The number of European revenue officers to whom an appeal can be made are few in number, and scattered over immense distances, so that they are practically inaccessible to the poor, who have not the means of travelling. As an illustration we take the district of North Arcot, which, the Report says, may be taken as a fair average representation of the whole of the provinces:—"The district is a little less extensive than the whole of Wales, and is a fourth more populous: Wales contains 7400 square miles, and this district 7000; Wales has 1,184,000 inhabitants, and this district 1,486,000." To this large territory and population only four European magistrates are appointed. At page 37 of the Report there is a table of the provinces into which the Madras presidency is divided, giving the extent of each in square miles, the population, and the number of European revenue officers; and the table proves the complete inadequacy of this department of the Government. One instrument of torture used to extort money is called a "kittie." It is thus described:—

It is a very simple machine, consisting merely of two sticks tied together at one end, between which the fingers are placed as in a lemon-squeezer; but in our judgment it is of very little importance whether this particular form of compression be the one in ordinary use or not, for an equal amount of bodily pain must be produced by that which has superseded the kittie, if anywhere it has gone out of vogue—the compelling a man to interlace his fingers, the ends being squeezed by the hands of peons, who occasionally introduce the use of sand to gain a firmer gripe; or making a man place his hand flat upon the ground, and then pressing downward, at either end, a stick placed horizontally over the back of the sufferer's fingers.

Having pointed out the horrors of this system we shall now refer to some of the more important remedies proposed. The disproportion between the size of the districts and the number of European officers renders a proper supervision and a facility of appeal impossible, and this evil ought to be forthwith corrected. The revenue and police authorities are at present vested in the same body, a system which has led to scandalous abuses. The whole police are underpaid and notoriously corrupt, and will remain so till their salaries are raised to a remunerative scale. "The police establishment," says Mr. Saalfelt, "has become the bane and pest of society, and the origin of half the misery and discontent that exist among the subjects of the Government. Robberies are daily and nightly committed, and not unfrequently with their connivance." "It cannot be doubted," says the Report, "that a better-paid, better-organised police force, separated altogether from ordinary revenue duties, placed under European officers, and commanded by an intelligent superintendent, immediately responsible to Government for the peace of the whole district, would in a very short time interpose an effectual check to the use of torture to elicit confessions."

It is strongly urged by the Commissioners that the collection of revenue and the administration of justice should be severed; and surely every argument that reason suggests is in favour of that recommendation. What security has the cultivator against over-assessment, when the same party fixes the rent, and punishes for non-payment? Considering the peculiar character of the ryotwar system, it would be desirable to fix the rent in kind, not in money, thus making it vary with the crop. It is shocking to think that these poor creatures, through no fault of their own, but owing to a bad season, are frequently stripped of their ploughing bullocks, which may be sold for a quarter of their value, or less. It is a disgrace to the East India Company to raise revenue by such cruel means, and pay dividends on their stock by such oppression on a people whom they are bound to protect.

It will be well to remember that the natives of India have been induced to submit to our yoke from the confidence they felt in European justice, and in our honourable performance of all contracts. They remember, or have learned from history, the cruelty of their native Princes in extorting revenue. As an example, we may mention Murshid Ally Khan, Nawab of Bengal in 1718, who compelled defaulters to wear leather lung drawers, filled with live cats, and to drink buffalo's milk mixed with salt till they were brought to death's door by diarrhoea. Other tyrants tied men to palm-trees, having caused their bodies to be smeared with honey, to attract the red ants by which the sufferers were tortured. By such atrocities money was extorted from the Zemindars. Such barbarity is justly held up to execration; but the disclosures recently made show that we are not guiltless, and the kittie rises before us in stern accusation. The denials formerly given in the House of Commons can no longer screen the guilty persons whose atrocities we have made known. When Parliament opens after the Easter recess, the Earl of Albemarle will bring the subject before the House of Lords and demand justice for the poor ryots of India.

FRENCH capital is beginning to flow into this country. The omnibus speculation was the earliest signal of this new movement. It has been followed by the purchase of eight of the splendid ocean steamers belonging to the General Screw Navigation Company, which will sail the seas under the tricolor, in opposition to, or in competition with, our own mercantile navy. When peace is established this commercial rivalry may assume larger dimensions, and redound to the benefit of both nations, by stimulating their respective activity. But a mode of investment, for some months in contemplation, has now been matured of so delicate a character that it may provoke the interference of our Government, however wedded it may be to the principles of Free-trade. We allude to the establishment of a French Fire Insurance in London, as a branch of an office formed in Paris in 1837. Our Chancellors of the Exchequer, compelled by the pressure of their financial difficulties, have been driven to levy taxes on prudence, both in Life and Fire Insurance. On the latter ordinary risks are charged a duty of three shillings per cent, while the assurers are content with a modest premium of one shilling and sixpence—making a total of four shillings and sixpence annually. The French office is disposed to undertake the same risk for half-a-crown, by evading the Government duty. If this competition is

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

permitted, those who have confidence in the solvency and the integrity of our neighbours will act upon the principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, in which case the British offices will lose their customers, and the Government be mulcted of their accustomed duty.

A few months since we endeavoured to point out the distinction between value and price, of which the present attempt of French capitalists affords a striking illustration. We then defined value as the labour condensed or embodied in commodities, while we described price as the expression of taxation, and of every act done by Government or society which added to the cost of production without adding to the value of the product. The premium of 1s. 6d. charged by the insurance-offices expresses the risk they incur, or the guarantee against that risk. For that remuneration they would pay the damage incurred by fire, if Government remitted the tax, which adds nothing to the safety of the assured, though it adds two hundred per cent to the cost of assurance. If Government chooses, in the face of this threatened—and, if successful, ruinous—competition, to abolish the duty, the competition itself would cease; but, if it will not give up this portion of revenue, how can it, consistently with Free-trade principles, suppress the French office? Individuals may simply notify to the French agents a desire to insure, and the policy may be transmitted from Paris and the premium be remitted to that capital by post. How can such a transaction be prohibited without interfering with the rights of the subject? It may be taken as a general rule that there are always remedies against injustice, if men have the sense to discover and the moral courage or tact to enforce them. Now, we hold every tax on prudence, one of the most valuable of the virtues in social life, to be rank injustice. It is a common censure on men who lose their all by fire to be unpitied, because they have omitted the precaution of insurance, which the Government does all it possibly can in a fiscal sense to prevent, by making it a luxury of the rich. If the French put an end to this evil we shall owe them many and hearty thanks; if they are expelled from their business in our metropolis, we may fairly ask for a new definition of Free-trade, and demand to know what are the exceptions, on commercial principles, apart from fiscality, to the rule of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market.

THE COURT.

The King of the Belgians closed his visit to the Queen on Thursday. On Tuesday his Majesty came to town, and paid visits to the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester, and afterwards called on the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at their residence at Twickenham. On Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock, the King took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and travelled by the South-Western and South-Eastern lines to Dover, where his Majesty embarked early in the afternoon for Ostend, en route to Brussels.

On Saturday last the French Ambassador had an audience of the Queen, to announce officially from the Emperor of the French the birth of the Prince Imperial. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, acting for the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the chapel of the Castle. The King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home-park. Sir Edward Cust arrived on a visit, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Alice, rode on horseback in the Great-park. After dinner Mr. Albert Smith had the honour of performing before her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Royal family, and the party assembled at the Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, again enjoyed equestrian exercise.

On Thursday, after the King of the Belgians had taken his departure, the Queen and the Prince walked out in the Home-park.

On Monday next the Court will leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, to remain there probably not more than a week or ten days; after which time her Majesty, the Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal family, will go to the Isle of Wight.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Dufferin has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace on the following days:—Thursday, 10th April next; Tuesday, 29th April next. Levees will be held at St. James's Palace on the following days:—Wednesday, 16th April next; Wednesday, 7th May next.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will remain at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, until the close of the ensuing week, and then return to St. James's Palace for the season.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny will leave town this day (Saturday) for Paris for a short sojourn.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence gave a dinner on Saturday last, at his apartments in St. James's Palace. The company consisted of the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Lady William Russell, Mrs. Lane Fox, Miss Raikes, Right Hon. Charles Villiers, M.P., General Drummond, and Dr. Quin.

We understand that a matrimonial alliance will shortly take place between the eldest daughter of Sir Norton and Lady Knatchbull and Mr. Charles Dundas, son of Mr. and the Lady Mary Dundas, of Dundas Castle.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., and Lady Emily Peel are expected to arrive in town immediately after the holidays, from a tour in Italy.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. A. L. Greaves to Melcombe Regis, near Dorchester; Rev. R. P. Hill to Madresfield, Worcester-shire; Rev. J. M. Farrar to Burgh with Winthorpe, near Boston; Rev. C. Dampier to Bishop's Caudle, near Sherborne; Rev. W. Wingfield to Thornford, near Sherborne; Rev. W. Goode to St. Margaret's, Louthbury. *Vicarages*: Rev. W. Walker to Whittlesea St. Mary; Rev. H. Smelt to Wilcot, Wiltshire.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—It is expected that the installation of the Rev. Henry Melvill, Principal of Haileybury College, who has been appointed to a Canonry Residentiary in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the place of the Bishop of Carlisle elect, will take place on Sunday next.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. C. Glynn, Curate of Bromesborough, Gloucestershire, has been presented with a silver tea-service by his parishioners on his resigning his curacy.—On Monday last the Rev. W. Read, M.A., of the Chapel of Ease, Worthing, was presented with an elegant silver inkstand and a purse of fifty guineas by his congregation, as an expression of their appreciation of his zeal and devotedness, and as a token of esteem and affection. A suit of robes, &c., had been presented to Mr. Read by a portion of his congregation and friends a few days previously.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—Mr. Fawcett, chemist, of Gateshead, by experiment has proved that eggs may be preserved for several months (it may be for years) perfectly good and sweet. In September, 1855, he covered with two coats of mucilage of gum arabic (made with equal parts of gum and water), several fresh eggs; and in March, 1856, six months afterwards, the eggs were boiled, and found to be as sweet and as good as when newly laid. By this plan economical housewives may preserve in summer for use in winter; it will also enable captains of vessels to enjoy the luxury of eggs while at sea. It is required that one coat of the gum should be quite dry before the other is applied. A small brush is the best for the purpose of applying it.

On Tuesday afternoon last the Blue Coat Boys, according to annual custom, proceeded to the Mansion-house, where they were regaled with a glass of wine, two buns, and a new sixpence.

THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—Last Monday evening, pursuant to annual custom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained a large and distinguished party at dinner in the Egyptian-hall, where covers were laid for 200. The fact that not a single Cabinet Minister was present was a subject of general conversation amongst the guests. On the removal of the cloth the Lord Mayor gave in succession the usual loyal toasts. That of "The Duke of Cambridge and the other members of the Royal Family" was responded to by his Royal Highness, as was also the toast of "The Army and Navy." After alluding to the prospect of peace being concluded, he said we must not fall into the notion that when peace was settled we should at once fall back to the amounts of force maintained previously to the war. On the contrary, we must always keep up the Army and Navy—as necessary evils, perhaps, but still we must keep them in such a state of efficiency as would enable us to defend the country's safety and honour. Mr. Gladstone, whose name had been coupled with "The House of Commons," said that House had to discharge a painful function in adding to the burdens of the country; but he trusted that the people were of opinion that they had been justified in voting freely and liberally the large sums for a war undertaken for no purpose of aggrandisement, but in the cause of honesty, humanity, and justice. The events of the past two years would form a retrospect without parallel in the history of countries, whether we regarded the motives from which they took their origin, or the fidelity and honour with which the great alliance had been preserved which was the means of bringing the war to a satisfactory termination. But, in as far as regarded the functions of Parliament and its duties as a taxing body, he felt that a period of returning peace was only second, if second, in difficulty to the period of entering into a war. He trusted, however, that the members of the House of Commons would be cheered and warmed by the interest taken in their proceedings by companies like the present; and, as he had no doubt but that the time for social and internal reform was approaching, he hoped that the members of the House of Commons would devote themselves zealously to such measures as might be necessary for the welfare and progress of the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday night at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, to consider the necessity of a vigorous effort to counteract existing abuses in the administration of the affairs of the country, to expose corrupt influence and favouritism in Government appointments, the consequent inefficiency of the public service, and enormous increase of taxation. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Smedley, the High Bailiff of Westminster. Mr. Jacob Bell, in moving the first resolution, said he attended as one of a deputation of the Administrative Reform Association, and also as a member of the Westminster Reform Association—the objects of both of which were pretty nearly identical. He believed the present a most suitable time for considering the great question of administrative reform, inasmuch as no excitement of any kind existed throughout the country. The association was merely a temporary association which had been called into existence in consequence of the House of Commons not fairly representing the people (Hear). It was necessary, therefore, for the people to do what had not been done by their representatives. Mr. Bell moved a resolution pledging the meeting to assist in carrying certain measures of administrative reform. Sir J. Shelley thought the association had put the cart before the horse. To carry out administrative reform it should and it must begin by reforming the House of Commons (Cheers). He would, therefore, add to the resolution moved by Mr. Jacob Bell the following clause:—"That, inasmuch as the Commons' House of Parliament does not, except in name, represent the people, no appeal for redress to that House as at present constituted is likely to be attended with a satisfactory result; and that a complete and permanent removal of existing abuses can only be expected as the result of a reform of the House of Commons, including the vote by ballot." There had never been a time when reformers, if united, would have a better chance of carrying a reform of Parliament than at present. After some discussion, in the course of which an amendment in favour of a radical reform of Parliament was proposed and withdrawn, the chairman put Sir John Shelley's amendment, which he declared to have been lost (Cheers and cries of "No, no"). Great dissatisfaction having been expressed, the chairman again put the amendment with the same result. He then put the original resolution, which was also negatived. The chairman then declared that neither the amendment nor the original resolution had been carried (Great cheering and loud laughter, amidst which the meeting dispersed).

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the inhabitants of the district parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was held in the parochial school-room, Wilton-place, for the purpose of electing a churchwarden for the ensuing year. For some days past great excitement had prevailed in the parish in consequence of the opposition offered to the re-election of Mr. Westerton, in the person of Mr. J. H. Tuck, a florist and coal-merchant. By the friends of Mr. Westerton it was alleged that Mr. Tuck's return would virtually put an end to the suit now pending, in which Mr. Westerton and Mr. Beal are the promoters, and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., the incumbent of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, is the defendant; and, on the other hand, it was contended by Mr. Tuck's friends that Mr. Westerton was unworthy of the confidence of the parishioners, as he had proved himself disloyal to the Queen, an enemy to the Church of England, and in his private affairs a bankrupt. Such charges, as well as many others of a minor character, were placarded about the district by both parties with the utmost pertinacity. The school-room was crowded to suffocation. The Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell took the chair. A good deal of speechifying took place, but the Puseyite candidate having been withdrawn, Mr. Westerton was elected without opposition.

M. KOSSUTH ON THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Kossuth delivered the first of two lectures at the Spafields School-room, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, on the "Concordat between the Pope and Francis Joseph of Austria, with special reference to Hungary in general, and the Protestantism of Hungary in particular." The charges for admission were 2s. and 1s., and the spacious room was crowded; the Rev. Mr. Thoresby presiding. Mr. Kossuth, who was received with loud cheers, remarked that the Concordat was, on the part of the Pope, a daring and dangerous manifestation of aspiration to universal supremacy, and, on the part of the Austrian Emperor, a shameful surrender of the most sacred rights of the crown, the clergy, and the people. To Hungary the consequences would be very serious. That country had been chosen as the field for this aggression because she was disarmed and helpless; but he hoped the time would come when Providence would afford her the means of shaking off the fetters of tyranny and oppression. In conclusion, Mr. Kossuth pointed out the troubles which the triumph of the Concordat in Hungary might in time bring upon England, and quoted a remark made upon the subject by Oliver Cromwell in 1688. The meeting separated with three cheers for the lecturer.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FIRE ASSURANCE.—Some weeks back it was mentioned in Parliament that the English fire insurance companies were threatened with competition from French offices, which the high rate of duty would prevent them from being able to meet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he did not apprehend any such competition would be attempted, but that, if this opinion should prove erroneous, he would immediately take whatever measures might be requisite. A circular has now been issued by the company La France, established in Paris in 1837, with a capital of £400,000, stating that they have established an agency in London, where policies may be effected with precisely the same conditions as those of the British offices, and at little more than half the annual charge. Thus the ordinary risks which in England are subject to a premium of 1s. 6d. and a duty of 3s., making a total of 4s. 6d. per cent, will be taken by La France at 2s. 6d. per cent. The company, in illustration of the effects of our heavy duties, point to the fact that in France seven-eighths of the owners of house property effect insurances, while in England the proportion is only one-third.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Some important changes are in contemplation in the Examiner's office, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Peacock and Mr. Hill, the chief and deputy examiners, and we understand that these duties will devolve upon Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. F. W. Pringle; whilst the assistant examiners will be Mr. Hawkins, a retired Madras civilian, and at present secretary to the Indian Law Commission; Mr. Bourdillon, for many years in the examiner's department; Mr. W. Thornton, of the marine branch; and Mr. J. W. Kaye, the projector of the *Calcutta Review*, who is spoken of as likely to undertake the Public Works Department.

CAMDEN LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening a literary and musical soirée was held at the above institution, to celebrate the anniversary of its opening. Mr. A. Garvey, Esq., LL.D., occupied the chair. Miss Poole, Mr. George Tedder, and Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the well-known harpist, gave their services in the musical part of the entertainment; while the chairman, Mr. Gamgee, and others described the various works of art, optical instruments, and scientific models distributed about the rooms. The Photographic Society lent a number of fine specimens, as did also the London Stereoscopic Company. The more interesting specimens of photography, however, were those of Mr. Mayall, the eminent artist of Regent-street; they included remarkably lifelike portraits of the Duke of Newcastle, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Colin Campbell, the present Lord Mayor, and about a score of other well-known characters. Most of these portraits have been taken within the last two or three months.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that ended on Saturday last, the total number of deaths registered in London was 1213—of which 638 were deaths of males, 575 those of females. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55 the average number was 1164. This number, if raised by a tenth part for comparison with last week's deaths, which occurred in an increased population, becomes 1280. The present rate of mortality is therefore less than the average. Last week the births of 889 boys and 938 girls, in all 1727 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1665.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The eighth anniversary of this institution will be celebrated by a full-dress ball, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Thursday evening next, April 3rd, when it is expected there will be a great muster of the former as well as the present members of the institution.

DEATH OF THE SEAL IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—Our younger readers will, we dare say, be sorry to hear that "Tom," the well-known seal that has been an inmate of these Gardens since 1851, will no more amuse them with his uncouth though animated gambols. He died after having been for some time in a drooping condition, the cause of which—discovered too late—conveys a caution to all who have the charge of piscivorous animals. A post-mortem examination showed a considerable number of fishhooks firmly fixed by their barbs in various parts of its intestines, and which had manifestly produced irritation, disease, and, at last, death. It seems that Tom was chiefly fed on whittings, some of which are caught by lines and hooks. When the hook happens to be deeply fixed in the fish the fishermen sever the line. Hence the illness and death of poor Tom.

THE NEW STREET IN CLERKENWELL.—The extension of the line of street leading northward from Victoria-street to Copple-row, forming the new street in Clerkenwell, proceeds with considerable rapidity. The filthy and mean habitations which were devoted to the purposes of the most offensive trades have disappeared, and the new line of street has not only been marked out, but the arches have been put in and side-rails erected along the graceful sweep from West-street to Copple-row. It is expected that the new street will be thrown open about the middle of May.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Rear-Admiral Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, and Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, embarked at Portsmouth in the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten, to inspect the screw gun-boats lying there. The gun-boats, about twenty in number, had their steam up, as also the *Colossus*, 80, the divisional ship of Captain Keppel; and, the latter taking the lead, at half-past eleven they got under way and left for the westward. They appeared to leave in two columns, and at one o'clock were out of sight. The departure of the flotilla afforded a very interesting spectacle. The *Vivid*, *Fire Queen*, *Fairy*, and *Elfin* yachts went away with the squadron, but those vessels all returned into harbour in the afternoon. Sir George Seymour, having accompanied the squadron to off Cowes, returned at three o'clock. The squadron was to proceed with the above-named Lords to Portland Roads, on a trial of their qualities, there joining the divisions under the orders of Captain Key; and, after an inspection there, the whole will return to Spithead, with the *Sanspareil*, 72, screw, Captain Key's divisional ship, to be ready for the grand review by her Majesty of this arm of the service.

The following important circular, in reference to the new regulations issued by the War-office for the payment to recruits of the whole of their bounty, has been received by the commanding officers of dépôts at the provisional battalion, Chatham:—"Adverting to the Royal warrant of the 22nd of January last, which provides that recruits enlisting on and after the 31st of that month shall be entitled to receive in money the actual sum specified as a bounty, and that they shall be supplied with a complete kit at the public expense, I am directed to acquaint you, with reference to the circular letter from this department, No. 1215, dated the 21st of December, 1855, that the personal part of the bounty admissible for the men of the regular cavalry, artillery, and infantry, who desert before final approval, but who on recovery to the service are pardoned and forwarded to their regiments or dépôts as recruits, will in future be limited to the amount actually paid to the man previously to his desertion, whether 5s. on attestation, or 2s., including 15s. on immediate approval.—B. HAWES."

It was expected that the Military Commission of Inquiry recently constituted by the Royal warrant would commence its sittings at Chelsea Hospital on Tuesday last. Such, in fact, was last week the official arrangement; and orders were issued that every necessary preparation for the reception of the Commissioners should be made that morning by eleven o'clock. On Monday afternoon, however, instructions were received at the hospital to "postpone the final preparations" until "further orders." Nothing is known at the hospital as to the day when the inquiry will actually commence.

A FLEET of screw gun-boats, nearly 100 in number, is now in commission at Motherbank, of which each is of sixty-horse power, and averages nine knots an hour. These "hornets" are armed with 68 and 32 pounder pivot-guns, and 24-pounder brass howitzers. The three principal divisions belonging to the divisional ships (*Algiers*, 91, Captain Codrington; *Colossus*, 81, Captain Keppel; and *Brunswick*, 81, Captain Yelverton) have their mastsheads respectively painted red, white, and blue. The possession of this terrific force cannot be too highly estimated. No line-of-battle ship could be safe at 1000 yards range, and, owing to their light draught of water (four and six feet), they could force their passage through the most shallow of the enemy's creeks; besides which their 68-pound shells would tell at 4000 yards upon a ship or arsenal. There are, at the least, another hundred all but completed, and about to be commissioned, the whole of which will be reviewed in connection with liners and frigates, at Spithead, by her Majesty on or about the 10th of April. There will be also at that period a new description of screw-gun dispatch-vessels, equally elegant and powerful. These beautiful specimens of British naval architecture have been built in the Government and private yards; they will average a speed of sixteen knots an hour, and will mount five of the heaviest pivot-guns. In addition to these there will be 100 iron and wood mortar-vessels of the most powerful build, each armed with a 13-inch mortar, weighing five tons, besides half-a-dozen mortar-frigates (old 42s converted). To sum up, then, England is prepared with—

Line-of-battle ships	...	...	...	42
Heavy frigates	...	...	...	56
Corvettes	...	...	...	123
Gun-boats	...	...	...	220
Mortar-vessels	...	...	...	100
Troop-frigates	...	...	...	10
Transports	...	...	...	340
Total	...	...	...	891

And nearly the whole of this gigantic force is composed of screw or paddle-box ships, besides an immense reserve. Well may Russia be desirous of coming to terms!

DULEEP SINGH IN A COALPIT.—The Maharajah Duleep Singh, who is now on a visit to Lord Hatherton, the Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, at Teddesley Park, near Stafford, was last week conducted to different points of interest in that county. Wearing an elegant silk head-dress and massive ear-rings, he was conducted by the Earl of Dartmouth into the Assize Court, where Mr. Baron Bramwell was sitting. The learned Baron received him respectfully, and afterwards conversed with his Highness. On another day the Maharajah, under the guidance of Earl Granville, inspected the ironworks of the noble Earl at Hanley and Shelton. Here his Highness, accompanied by Sir John Logan, descended the shaft of the Big Coalpit, which is 510 yards deep. He prolonged his subterranean visit some time, taking considerable interest in examining the workings. Subsequently, Duleep Singh, attended by his noble host and Sir John Logan, visited Messrs. Minton and Co.'s pottery and porcelain works at Stoke-on-Trent. The greater part of the afternoon was occupied by the Indian Prince in making a minute inspection of the various branches of the manufactures of this firm.

OPENING OF THE WIGAN CORN EXCHANGE.—On the 14th inst. the Commercial Hall was opened as the Wigan Corn Exchange, through the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Haworth, as comptroller. Stands have been taken by a number of respectable houses from Liverpool, Manchester, Blackburn, Warrington, &c., and several applications have been made from Preston and other places.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEMONSTRATION IN THE POTTERIES.—On Tuesday last a grand demonstration in favour of commercial reciprocity with France, organised by the working classes of Staffordshire, was held in the Market-place, Hanley. The meeting was convened for two o'clock, but as early as ten o'clock in the morning the various local committees which had been formed in the places immediately adjacent to Hanley were in motion, and processions of potters were formed at Punstall, Cobridge, Longton, Shelton, Etruria, and Burslem, to proceed to the appointed place of rendezvous; and previously to the meeting the several processions paraded the town, banners flying, bands playing, and all the concomitant excitement of such a state of things. In addition there was the fact that the day of meeting was Easter Tuesday, and that it was market-day at Hanley. Shortly before two o'clock the several processions moved up to the Market-place and took their respective positions assigned them. The number of people exceeded 10,000. Every avenue leading to the Market-place was filled by anxious potters wishing to hear what was to be said upon this question vitally affecting their financial position, and every window and balcony by spectators of the monster meeting. Mr. Albut, the chief bailiff of Hanley, was in the chair. The chief speakers were Mr. Bodley, Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. John McGregor, M.P.; the Hon. F. L. Gower; and several gentlemen connected with the Pottery district. Resolutions, condemnatory of duties on the free distribution of the products of labour, and pledging the meeting to support the Anglo-French Free-trade Association, were passed with acclamation.

Mr. Dodson, a potato-merchant, at Bridgefield, Notts, has recovered £80 damages from a Mr. Hutchings, a gentleman of property, who had ordered him to be apprehended as a poacher—a conclusion to which he had hastily come from having met Mr. Dodson in a field with a loaded gun.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION
OF THE FINE ARTS.

We continue our remarks upon this Exhibition, commencing with two works which we engrave in our present sheet.

"The Visit to Bethany," by A. B. Clay, is a sober and judicious rendering of a solemn passage in Scripture. Christ sits in the midst, with his hand resting on the head of Mary, who is seated at the Saviour's feet. There is an air of great simplicity and innocence in her face. That of Martha is not deficient in expression; it bespeaks that the rebuke, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things," &c., has taken effect, and awakened her to the vanity of earthly cares. The colouring is harmonious and delicate; and the idea of representing the walls as covered with matting after the Eastern fashion is appropriate and successful.

"Summer Time—Crossing the Ford," by T. J. Soper, is a charming landscape, after the real English school; cool and umbrageous; the sky certainly more after the fashion of the present bleak spring-time than of rosy summer; but the rippling brook which meanders through the midst of the landscape, and the deep shade which pervades each leafy recess, are in strict keeping with it, and true to Nature in her soberer aspects. The market wagon in front, with its rustic burden, and the dog trotting on before, invest the composition with life and gaiety.

In passing hastily in review the six hundred pictures comprised in the collection we are struck with the almost total absence of subjects of history, and the more ambitious class of poetry and imagination; and this is especially remarkable when recent events have been such as would have, we should fancy, suggested so many striking themes. No; neither the Crimean campaign, nor the Baltic campaign, nor the "big wars" of which they formed incidents, appear to have inspired the artists exhibiting at the National Institution; and, as far as they represent the arts of the country, the gigantic struggle so recently brought to a pause remains as if it had never been. One solitary exception to this remark we notice in a small piece by H. Barraud, "An Incident at Balaclava," representing a horse which is recorded to have stood by the side of its dead master for a full hour after that murderous feat of arms.

"A Storm Gathering on Cader Idris, North Wales," by S. A. Perry, is a bold and powerful study—darkness prevailing over the canvas, but broken fitfully with dashes of light. G. A. Williams, in "Sunset—Winter," treats us to one of those clever contrasts of snow and glowing sun-rays of which he is so fond. "In the Marshes—Morning," by the same artist, is, on the other hand,

remarkable for its cool and subdued tone.

"Shades of Autumn," by A. W. Williams—a picture of considerable size and merit—exhibits another phase of atmospheric effect—the broad lurid glow which immediately follows the departure of the setting sun and precedes the gloom of twilight.

Of the *genre* pieces are several which will tickle the fancy of those who are to be taken by the elaboration of small events of homely life and the minutiae of furniture and decoration. Of this prolific class are "The Music Lesson—a Preparatory Exercise," by J. Collinson; "Washing Day," by N. Stacey Marks; "Children's Party—Friends Dropping In," by A. Blakley; "Bird's-eye View of Baby," by Frank Williams; "An Interior at Sandon, Staffordshire"—a perfect broker's ware-room—by Bell Smith, &c. It is to be added that performances of this description appear to find ready purchasers.

CONFIRMATION OF
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

This impressive ceremony (of which we give an Engraving in our present Number) took place on the 20th instant in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Dean of Windsor, Resident Chaplain to the Queen; the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting; and the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, took their seats within the rails of the communion-table shortly before twelve o'clock. The ministers and other company invited to witness the ceremony assembled in the Green Drawing-room at a quarter before twelve o'clock, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting on the Queen and the Royal family assembling in the Corridor. The company were then conducted to their seats in the chapel.

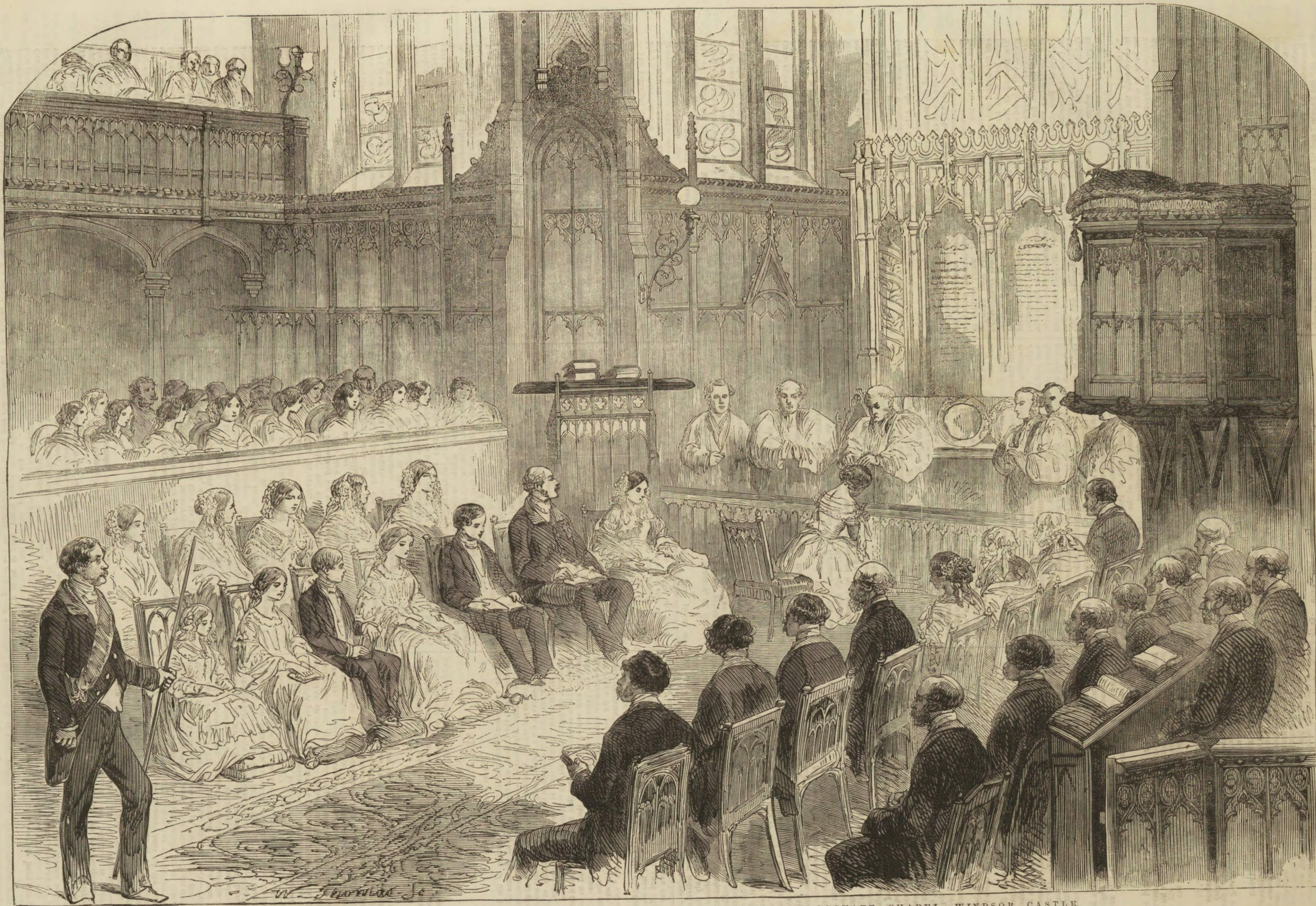
About twelve o'clock her Royal Highness the Princess Royal entered the chapel with her father, the Prince Consort, who placed her in a chair in front of the communion-table. Her Majesty the Queen and his Majesty the King of the Belgians followed, together with the rest of the Royal and illustrious personages. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the godfather of the Princess Royal, was conducted to a seat near the Princess under the pulpit; and in a line with the King were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, godmother of the Princess Royal; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince



"THE VISIT TO BETHANY."—PAINTED BY A. B. CLAY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



"SUMMER TIME.—CROSSING THE FORD."—PAINTED BY T. J. SOPER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



CONFIRMATION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL, IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

Ernest of Leiningen, and his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Her Majesty the Queen was seated opposite the King of the Belgians, while his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, occupied seats opposite to the other members of the Royal family. The great officers of State and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting took their seats immediately behind the Royal family. The remainder of the company invited were placed in pews on each side of the chapel.

The Princess Royal wore a rich white silk gown, with five flounces pinked, the body richly trimmed with white ribbon and Mechlin lace. The King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Cambridge appeared in the Windsor uniform, and each wore the riband, badge, and star of the most noble order of the Garter. The gentlemen of the Queen's and the Prince Consort's household wore the Windsor uniform; the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia. The ceremony commenced by a hymn, sung by the gentlemen and boys of the Royal Chapel of St. George; Mr. W. G. Cousins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presiding at the organ. The Bishop of Oxford read the preface, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony, and concluded the service—the Princess kneeling before his Grace. The Archbishop, at the close, delivered an exhortation, and part of the 268th Hymn was then sung by the choir.

The ceremony being ended, the Queen, the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal and the Prince Consort, with the Royal family, quitted the chapel and entered the Green Drawing-room, where her Majesty received the congratulations of the distinguished company present. Luncheon was served to the Royal family in the White-room, and to the general company in the dining-room. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, took leave of the Queen and the Prince in the afternoon; the Duchess and the Princess Mary proceeding to Kew, and the Duke returning to London. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe also took leave and quitted the Castle. The Ministers, officers of State, and other visitors invited to attend the ceremony took their departure.

MUSIC.

DRURY LANE was opened on Easter Monday with an English Opera Company, whose performances, we believe, will be carried on for a considerable part of the season. The undertaking has started under favourable auspices and with a good prospect of success. The establishment is on a more extensive scale than anything of the kind that has been set on foot for a good many years back. The company contains several performers of some eminence, and is effective as a whole. The orchestra is really admirable, the chorus is of respectable strength and quality, and the whole is under the able direction of Mr. Tully, a musician of distinguished talent and great experience. The opera produced on Easter Monday was an English version, by Mr. Jefferys, of Verdi's grand opera, "Il Trovatore." Of this work, which was performed at the Royal Italian Opera last season, we have already said so much, both in describing its performance and in reviewing it as a musical publication, that we shall only say now that while it is justly regarded as the best of Verdi's compositions, yet the pleasure derived from the music is alloyed by the demerits of the libretto; the subject being not only revolting in itself, but confused and obscure in its treatment. It contains, however, many charming melodies, concerted pieces, and choruses written with vigour and power, and beautiful orchestral effects. The dramatic portion, too, contains several scenes, including the catastrophe, which are really tragic. And the whole work, though very open to criticism, cannot be regarded with indifference. The manner in which this opera has been produced in its English dress has much surpassed our expectation, and does great honour to the theatre. The English version is well executed. The work is not maimed by mutilations; the only departure from the original being the conversion of a portion of the recitative into dialogue spoken without music. This is a kind of alteration of which we have always highly approved; for dialogue in recitative is suited to no other language than the Italian. In English it is generally monotonous sing-song, often mean and ridiculous in its effect. The translation is faithful, and the words are as well adapted as English words can be adapted to Italian music.

The principal female characters were well performed. *Azucena*, the gipsy, whose horrible vengeance is the subject of the story, was personated by Miss Fanny Huddart with a degree of tragic power little inferior to that which was exhibited by Madame Viardot. This lady, moreover, has one of the finest contralto voices we have ever heard, and is a pure and expressive singer. Miss Lucy Escott (already a favourite of the public), in the part of *Leonora*, fell of course far short of Madame Jenny Ney. In the tragic scenes she was somewhat weak; but she sang with great brilliancy and sweetness, and was altogether pleasing and interesting. Mr. Augustus Braham's singing, in the principal male character, was much better than his acting. We wonder that somebody did not point out to him the absurdity of his costume. Mr. Drayton acted with considerable force, and sang (as he always does) like an accomplished musician. The *ensemble* of the performance was good. There was beautiful scenery, and the spectacle (an essential feature of a grand opera) was got up with no small splendour. The opera was followed by a musical afterpiece, called "Marguerite," a burlesque of the principal scenes of Goethe's "Faust." It was got up with greater care than it deserved; while the music, composed by Mr. Tully, contained several beautiful things, and was in a great measure thrown away on so trivial a subject. The theatre was as full as possible. The audience, though it was Easter Monday, were perfectly quiet and attentive, and showed their satisfaction by very hearty applause. We trust that some of our best English operas (not versions from the Italian or German), such as Barnett's "Mountain Sylph," Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," Wallace's "Maritana," &c., will be given. This would really be English opera.

The first meeting for this season of the REUNION DES ARTS took place on Wednesday evening, at the society's rooms in Harley-street. The Réunion des Arts, though chiefly, is (as its name shows) not exclusively, devoted to Music. It was established about five years ago by some members of the musical profession, with the object of affording to the professors and lovers of the fine arts a suitable place of meeting, with a view to their mutual benefit and gratification. In pursuance of this plan its meetings have sometimes been literary and artistic *conversations*, but most frequently musical performances. Some improvements have now been made in the management of the society which promise to conduce to its increased prosperity. The rooms have been enlarged and redecorated with much taste and elegance, and judicious arrangements have been made for the comfortable accommodation of the company. The meeting of Wednesday evening consisted of a concert of classical music, well selected and admirably performed. The programme included Beethoven's Quartet in A for two violins—tenor and violoncello; Spohr's Quintet for piano and stringed instruments; solos on the violin and violoncello; and vocal pieces. The instrumentalists were Messrs. Mollique and Ries, violins; Herr Tedesco, pianoforte; Mr. Hill, tenor; and M. Paque, violoncello. The singers were Miss Dolby, and Mr. and Mrs. Drayton. The performances were conducted by Mr. Benedict and Mr. Goldmick. The rooms were completely filled by a fashionable assemblage, among whom we observed a number of our most distinguished musicians and amateurs.

We are informed, on the best authority, that Her Majesty's Theatre will certainly be opened this season. Mr. Lumley, having at length succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which stood in his way, set off on Sunday last for Paris, in order to make engagements with performers, and the other necessary arrangements for commencing his campaign. It is a common mistake to suppose that all (or almost all) the great Italian singers have been monopolised by our Royal Italian Opera. There are, at this time, many fine performers who have never been, and whose names have scarcely been mentioned, in England. Among these are Madame Albertini (an Englishwoman) and Madame Piccolomini, both of whom are exciting the utmost enthusiasm throughout Italy; and there are also several male performers of high dramatic and vocal reputation who have not yet crossed the Alps. Mr. Lumley, with his well-known energy, cannot fail to assemble a powerful company; and in Mr. Balfe he will find (as before) an able musical director. The house itself is by no means in the dilapidated state which has been represented.

Two Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts were given at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Saturday and Monday last. The first, a matinee musicale, at which all the aristocracy of "Little London" were assembled, consisted of the "Dead March in Saul," selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, the overture to "Fidelio," Meyerbeer's "Benediction des Poignards," selections from the "Traviata," and the songs of "Bel Raggio" and "I love the lilies." The instrumental music was tastefully and in many instances brilliantly performed, and gave much satisfaction. It was evident, however, from the impatience of the

audience during the performance of the concerted pieces, that they were not the chief attraction. Towards the close of the second portion of the entertainment Miss Louisa Vinning appeared. She sang both songs with extreme power and feeling, and awakened on the part of the audience a sentiment of admiration which found vent in noisy applause and calls for encores. In the second concert the overture to "Don Giovanni," a selection from the "Barbiere," a solo on the pianoforte, by Signor Li Calsi, were performed. Miss Vinning repeated Mori's song, "I love the lilies;" and sang, in addition, "Natalie," by Walter Maynard; "Robert, toi que j'aime;" and a national Scotch ballad. She was encored in every performance, and retired amidst prolonged applause. The concert terminated with "God Save the Queen" and "Partant pour la Syrie."

Picco will commence giving a series of concerts at the St. James's Theatre on Thursday evening next, April 3.

THE THEATRES, &c.

EASTER PIECES.

A MORNING contemporary has devoted a leader to the extraordinary circumstance that the leading theatres this year have not produced a proper Easter drama—that is, some monstrous burlesque or extravaganza, relying rather on its spectacle than its literary merit. This the writer ascribes to a theatrical decline, and moralises on the want of accommodation in the audience part of the houses as a sufficient reason for the alleged public neglect. Advocating as we do the expediency of improvement in the particulars mentioned, we cannot concur in the theory of decline and neglect; for, in fact, neither exists. It is true that spectacular burlesque has hitherto been overworked, and that managers accordingly have, as by common consent, avoided it this season; but this in most cases has happened from the specific stimulus being no longer required, and the happy accident of certain establishments being so successful (such as the Olympic, for instance) that they can depend upon the continued run of their old pieces.

At the HAYMARKET, however, Mr. Buckstone has something in the shape of a spectacle; but this is in connection with the Spanish ballet, *Senora Perea Nena*, and the troupe of brilliant dancers, who have been re-engaged. This new piece is entitled "El Cambusino; or, the Goldseeker," and has a story attached somewhat resembling that of Dr. Mackay's excellent poem, "The Lump of Gold." Three magnificent scenes have been painted for the ballet in question by Mr. Calcott, representing the luxuriance of Mexican nature, with the richest of pencils—rocks and sunset, landscapes, and pastoral roads, and handsome villas on the margin of picturesque lakes, are all displayed in the happiest manner. The plot introduces us early to the goldseeker, who, on finding a nugget, has to contend for its possession with a stranger, who shoots him. Presently the stranger appears as a rich suitor for the hand of a vine-dresser's daughter, *Paquita* (*Senora Perea Nena*), and would dance himself ecstatically into her good graces, but that her true lover timely appears, healed of his wounds and gallily attired, to denounce the thief and assassin who had usurped his place. The feelings and emotions proper to the situations just indicated are demonstrated very grotesquely by these foreign artists, yet very powerfully also, for indeed the gestures are only too forcibly expressive. But the glitter and activity cover all extravagances, and the new ballet will prove, no doubt, immensely popular.

PRINCESS.—At this house it may be fairly considered that the management had produced their Easter drama a week or two beforehand in "The First Printer," which was acted again on Tuesday. Nevertheless, Mr. Keen has treated his holiday folk not only with one new piece, but two—viz., a new farce by Mr. Morton, entitled "A Prince for an Hour," and a new comedy by Mr. C. Danc., called "The Victor Vanquished." The first is a clever little piece, supported by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss Desborough, and Mr. Harley. The first-named lady, as a young goatherd, is mistaken for the princely *Lorenzo di Medicis* (Miss Desborough), and thereby secures the escape of the latter from his pursuers. This rustic has a rival in one *Babulo*, to whose drolleries Mr. Harley lent the aid of those personal peculiarities that constitute the humour of his assumptions. The situation, it must be confessed, are somewhat arbitrary, but they are skilfully introduced. The second piece is much simpler in character and construction; and is one of the numerous class devoted to the private life of Charles XII. of Sweden. Miss C. Leclercq plays the part of a Tartar Princess, with whom the stern Monarch falls in love; and she takes advantage of his passion to procure the pardon of her lover, for disobedience of orders at the battle of Pultowa. Mr. F. Matthews played the King admirably; and the whole was decidedly successful. Both pieces are placed on the stage with new scenery.

OLYMPIC.—We have already mentioned this theatre, in our introductory remarks, as enabled to proceed on its old stock pieces. The histrionic genius of Mr. Robson continues to give vitality to "The Discreet Princess;" and Mr. Wigan's excellent acting still satisfies the fashionable audiences of this house with the repetition of "Still Waters Run Deep." Never was the prosperity of any enterprise maintained with so little effort as that of this extraordinarily successful management.

ADELPHI.—No change has taken place at this theatre; Mr. Wright's reappearance being sufficient to preserve the two farces of "Domestic Economy" and "Urgent Private Affairs" on the boards. These, with the pantomimic burlesque of "Jack and the Bean-stalk," attracted, on Monday, a numerous audience.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The new manager, Mr. G. A. Webster, commenced his reign on Monday, and trusted his fortunes to the rather heavy drama of "The Marble Heart," in which Mr. Leigh Murray performed the character of the sculptor who was seduced by a *lorette* from the pursuit of an honourable profession, and perished of his infatuation. The performance was an efficient one, though it was evident that the audience were strangers to the particular style of acting, and did not always sympathise with the too domestic sorrows of the hero. Mr. Murray, however, has gained and deserves great praise for the natural manner in which he has embodied this dramatic conception. The female parts were respectably filled. Miss J. Marston was very judicious in her representation of *Marco*; and Miss Oliver, in *Marie*, acted with the artless simplicity which gives such interest to the portraiture of this innocent girl. It is a pity that a drama so good in its design and moral in its application should be deficient in the coherence necessary to a perfect composition. It was, nevertheless, received with favour. The performances concluded with Planche's burlesque of "The Invisible Prince," in which Miss Harriet Gordon was announced as the principal attraction; and, indeed, she supported the interest of the piece by her incessant vivacity and unwearied energy.

THE STANDARD.—This theatre has commenced its Easter season with the especial engagement of Miss Glyn and Mr. Henry Marston, who accordingly appeared on Monday in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King John." The house was excessively crowded; but the utmost attention was paid by the audience to the performance. Mr. Marston's impersonation of the British Monarch differs in many original points from the general interpretation. He is evidently anxious to indicate the prevailing indecision of the Royal mind, even when boldest in conduct and in speech; and, in this way, produced some original readings which may hereafter serve as a text for future remark. Miss Glyn's *Constance* was, as formerly, a majestic and powerful series of scenes, exhausting the scales of passionate vehemence and pathetic tenderness. Her dignified bearing and personal advantages render her embodiment of this part remarkably complete, and remind us of those palmy days of the drama when the boards of the patent theatres commanded genius of the loftiest type as the only fitting representative of high poetic creations. The tragedy is well appointed, and its production cannot fail to be of great help to the cause of popular education.

SURREY.—The management of this theatre has undertaken to dramatise Mr. Henry Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor," and produced on Monday a piece entitled "How We Live in the World of London," in which the characters are costermongers, street-patrollers, and other respectabilities of that class. Reality is placed on the stage without shrinking, and the sympathies of course are painfully excited. The effect is assisted by some well-painted scenery, which, for the most part, does more than ordinary credit to the pencil of Mr. Dalby.

ASTLEY'S.—The Easter spectacle at this house is devoted to the representation of a "Great Spring Meeting and National Steeplechase." The picture of rural sports was accurate in detail, and the illustrations were abundant. Two Irish reapers—acted by Messrs. Jackson and Palmer—were particularly distinguished for a certain racy reality. There were also the "Scenes in the Circle," and a new piece, entitled "The Postman's Knock."

STRAND.—This little theatre has ventured on a burlesque. It is entitled "Good Queen Bess; or, ye Merrie Days of Olde England," and has been compiled for the occasion by Mr. C. J. Collins. Her Majesty is personated by Mr. Rogers, and the Earl of Leicester by Miss A. Bennett,

thus reversing the sexes—a principle which is further carried out by *Sir Walter Raleigh* being acted by Miss Somers. The old palace at Bridewell, Greenwich Park, and Kenilworth Castle furnish the principal scenes; and, with the aid of some capital songs, the performance proved eminently successful.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.—There has not been any great novelty in the holiday amusements of the season, which stand very much as they did last year, with the exception of EMMA STANLEY'S "Seven Ages of Woman." Even this, however, has now been several months before the public, and commanded, what it has deserved, the highest amount of success. This brilliant entertainment still continues to attract large audiences at St. Martin's Hall.—Mr. LOVE is as attractive as ever at Regent Gallery, Quadrant; and his ventriloquism, various in its subjects and astonishing in its effects, is now a unique art in which the professor has no competitor.—Mr. W. S. WOODIN, at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, exhibits with undiminished effect his "Olio of Oddities," the humour of which is so admirably chastened by its elegance as a literary composition. His impersonation of *Mdlle. Rachel* as *Camille* is an admirable imitation, precisely in harmony with the general tone of the entertainment.—Miss P. HORTON, also, may still be found at the Gallery of Illustration, abounding in musical and characteristic details, as an interpreter of real life under its most amusing aspects. Nor must we forget that Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S *Mont Blanc* is now open every evening except Saturday, and that there are morning representations three times a week—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—The POLYTECHNIC presents a new romantic and musical entertainment, entitled "Kenilworth," written by G. Moore, Esq., and personated by T. L. Horne, Esq., every morning and evening, assisted by the *Messes Mascall*. A dioramic picture of the conflagration of Covent-garden Theatre is also added to the attractions.—The GREAT GLOBE in Leicester-square opened on Easter Monday with "a dioramic tour from Blackwall to Balacava, through the principal cities of Europe." The models of the Siege of Sebastopol, Cronstadt, the Baltic, and Sveaborg and Helsingfors, are still exhibited; and, with the collection of Russian arms, pictures, and trophies, are highly interesting.—BURFORD'S Panorama of the Fall and Interior of Sebastopol, with the Battle of the Alma and the Bernese Alps, also well deserves a visit from those who desire instruction as well as amusement. All these entertainments are of a high moral and intellectual cast, and in this respect most honourably distinguish the present age, and testify to the general spread of intelligence and taste. The fineness of the weather has been most encouraging; and we find that all the places we have mentioned have been most numerous attended.—The same good fortune has also befallen the PANOPTICON, where the lectures were, on Monday, listened to by large audiences, and the Museum frequently visited.—Madame TUSSAULT'S, likewise, was singularly crowded, so that it was difficult to penetrate the dense masses of people who thronged the rooms.

CREMORNE GARDENS have been open throughout the week, and, notwithstanding the uncongenial state of the weather, have been well attended. Among the novelties in progress is a pictorial representation of Berne and the surrounding district, which will extend upwards of three hundred feet by fifty feet.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

It has been recently asserted that the true heroism of the deeds of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea, and the generosity of Madame Goldschmidt in support of Miss Nightingale's cause, are proofs that the chivalry of England has changed sexes. Whether this be so or not, let us give honour to whom honour is due; and certainly numbers of the fair sex have been so patiently and earnestly devoted to the discharge not only of their natural but self-imposed "duties," that it becomes the lawgivers, in common gratitude, to grant them all the "rights" which Christian women can desire. There can be no question that this war has called forth woman's heroism and woman's devotion, in the cottage as well as in the camp; and the peasant's wife who refused her usual allowance of old linen, and intreated the donor "to send it to the soldiers—she could tear up her apron for her husband's leg"—was as earnest in her way, and gave as much, as those who have so nobly "freighted argosies" for our suffering countrymen.

And heartily have the soldiers—for whose sake Miss Nightingale became a nurse, and for whose health of mind and body she has now organised classes and promoted various games, and with such good effect that the canteen is deserted for the school-room—hearty have our fine fellows responded to the home movement in Miss Nightingale's honour.

Colonel Blane writes from the Crimea that "the subscription to the Nightingale Fund has been the result of voluntary individual offerings, and the amount of £4657 14s. 5d. already received plainly indicates the universal feeling of gratitude which exists among the troops engaged in the Crimea for the care bestowed upon and the relief administered to themselves and their comrades, at the period of the greatest suffering, by the skilful arrangements, the unwearied, constant, personal attention of Miss Nightingale and the other ladies associated with her." This cheering information was communicated by the direction of General Sir William Codrington to the Committee of the Nightingale Fund, and proves that at all events our brave fellows know how to appreciate the "chivalry of woman." One of the most singular characteristics in a mind so happily constructed as that of Miss Nightingale is the manner in which she unites the firmness of the oak with the pliability of the willow. Taking advantage of every circumstance, and unswerving in her purpose, she has gracefully bent her mind to the education and amusement of—we had almost written it, "the troops committed to her care;" but more properly—the "sons of her adoption." She writes to be furnished with maps, with books, with writing materials, with games of all kinds—but especially foot-balls, cricket-balls, and all balls, except cannon-balls; nor would she shrink from seeing them again in play, though thoroughly experienced, as no woman ever was before, in the horrors of war, did England's honour call for their fearful thunder. No greater proof could have been given of the sympathy of one woman for another than that which produced such glorious fruitage on the 11th of March at Exeter Hall. Mr. and Mdm. Goldschmidt's Concert yielded to the Nightingale Fund the sum of £1872 6s., those liberal strangers paying the whole of the expenses of the concert out of their own funds, and these expenses much exceeded £500! Mr. and Mdm. Goldschmidt were intreated to permit a portion of the proceeds to liquidate this debt; but they remained firm to their noble intention, and even persisted in discharging the printer's bill for the books of the concert, which, at Mr. Mitchell's suggestion, were circulated in the Hall. Truly does Mdm. Goldschmidt realise the fable of the fairy tale—dropping diamonds and pearls from her lips—for the benefit of others, even more than for her own.

In this, as in all other good deeds of love and charity, these distinguished artistes walk hand in hand; but we would intreat the women of England to look steadily at Mdm. Goldschmidt's exertions in this matter, and see how they, born on the soil, can "go and do likewise" in honour of the heroine of the Crimea, and for what she has resolved should be of lasting value to the "hereafter" of her country. The magnificence of Mdm. Goldschmidt's offering should be an incentive: though the glory of the sun illuminates our hemisphere, we no less prize the farthing rush-light which brightens the cottage room when the watcher seeks to cheer and save the peasant's life.

We most earnestly desire to see the subscriptions to the Nightingale Fund wound up by a subscription from the women of England, commencing at each a penny, and not exceeding a shilling: this would indeed be following in the footsteps of Mdm. Goldschmidt.

THE DISCOVERER OF BASS'S STRAITS.—It is proposed to erect in Boston, Lincolnshire, a monument to Mr. George Bass, the discoverer of the strait which separates Australia from Tasmania, and which bears his name. As he is a native of that town, it is not unlikely that the scheme will meet with favourable attention. The probable site would be some spot at the entrance of the harbour.

VICTORIA REGIA LILY.—We are requested to state, in correction of the article on "Floriculture" in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 15th, that the gigantic African water-lily (Victoria Regia) was introduced into England, in the year 1847, by the late Mr. J. Carter (predecessor of the firm of Carter and Co., of High Holborn); Mr. Carter having supplied the Botanic Gardens, Kew, with the seed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF SEBASTOPOL, TAKEN AFTER THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS. BY G. SHAW LEFEVRE, (J. HOGARTH.)—This interesting series of Photographic Views comprises twelve plates, illustrating some of the principal sites and objects in the destroyed Russian fortress. The "Cannonade Battery flanking the Ditch of the Redan," displaying a body of sappers, looking for electric wires, and the celebrated "Whistling Dick" mortar in the Malakoff, are particularly well executed. Indeed, with the exception of one or two trifling defects, the whole of the views are remarkably clear and well defined; and can scarcely fail to elicit that patronage which they deserve. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Nightingale Fund; and it is to be hoped on this account, if for no other, that the work will realise a handsome profit.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE two statues of Tragedy and Comedy by Flaxman, and the two fine bas-reliefs by the same artist, on the Bow-street front of Covent-garden Theatre, have happily escaped uninjured from the fire. As there is but little likelihood that a new theatre will arise on this classic site, managers are anxious to secure these classic memorials of the drama in "the Garden." Mr. Douglass wants them for Shoreditch, Mr. Simpson covets them for Cremorne. We shall be curious to learn their fate.

There is some talk of forming in the Crystal Palace a collection of pictures illustrative of English art; but people (and those the most knowing) justly doubt if the scheme is at all likely to succeed. Men, it is said, will not lend their pictures to joint-stock companies; they will end them for a public purpose, but not for private profit. In the mean time the company is forming a gallery for the sale of pictures. They have space, they have light. A scheme like this was tried at the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, but without success. In Mr. Mogford's hands the plan at the Crystal Palace may prove successful, as we trust it will.

The pension of twenty-five pounds a year granted to Mr. Haydn, the author of the "Dictionary of Dates"—which, however, he did not live to receive—has been assigned to his widow. Last year's vote of £1200 for pensions is now exhausted. The votes of the present year will include a like sum—and lead, we trust, to a larger sympathy with the necessities of men who have been benefactors to the public.

Chief Justice Jervis, we are glad to observe, is unwilling to see good old customs discontinued that are harmless in themselves, while, at the same time, they support justice. Hitherto it has been the invariable custom for the Sheriff to attend the Judges of the land with those picturesque personages called javelin-men. These the new High Sheriff for Suffolk has this year supplanted by policemen. The Chief Justice is offended; and, after an appropriate remonstrance, dismisses the "peelers;" demands the "javelin-men;" and fines the Sheriff for his remissness in one hundred pounds. We are surprised that the Sheriff, who is fond of theatricals, and is himself a good amateur actor, should have dismissed such fine old property personages as javelin-men for such Bow-street myrmidons as the new police; and this, too, was done in the old town of Bury St. Edmunds.

The excellent artist, Mr. John Gilbert, is busy finishing a large water-colour drawing—a truly historical picture—representing her Majesty reviewing (shall we call it?) the wounded Coldstream veterans on their return from the Crimea. The scene is laid in the hall of Buckingham Palace. On the right of the composition are variously grouped the wounded soldiers: some are seated, and some are passing before her Majesty. All are portraits; and very characteristic, indeed, they are. On the left is her Majesty, attended by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family. Mr. Gilbert has caught a very happy likeness of the Queen, with that generous expression of sincere sympathy in her face that conveys at once more than syllables can convey. The contrast is very striking between the wounded and rough-coated veterans on one side, and Royalty, aided by female beauty and youth, on the other. This attractive and admirably-executed picture will form a part of the approaching Exhibition at the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. Henry Cole has published a fact this week in favour of liberal grants of public money for public purposes. Of the £50,000 granted by Parliament in aid of the English portion of the Paris Exhibition, he has returned with £10,000; and yet the work was done well. All that was really necessary to be done was done.

Antiquaries are alarmed, we hope unnecessarily, at the power vested in Mr. Thwaites and his fellow-representatives at the Metropolitan Board of Works. They have the power not only of directing the names of new streets in London, but the more important power of altering the old ones. The constant recurrence of the same name is puzzling even to Mr. Mayhew. The numerous Victoria-roads, Victoria-square, and Victoria-streets, with Albert-roads, Albert-terraces, and Albert places, puzzle the residents and confound foreigners. To reduce the number of these perplexing names is a work of absolute necessity. Here Mr. Thwaites and his fellow-members may do good; but they must not rob us of Piccadilly and Pall-mall; of the Piazzas and Play-house-yard; of names to places enriched by historical and personal associations.

Mr. Albert Smith was commanded to Windsor on Tuesday last, to give his "Mont Blanc" entertainment at the Castle before the King of the Belgians. The Queen and the Prince listened with interest for a third time to the story. The King was delighted, and everybody pleased.

There is a curious notion current at present in the Royal hamlet of Kensington. Mr. Macaulay has bought a garden-house on Campden-hill, adjoining the Duke of Argyll's. The reason of the selection, as told in Kensington, is that he has bought it to be near to young McCullum More, whose education he has undertaken to conduct! Conceive the brilliant essayist and grand historian quitting the calm deep studies of his life for the career of a Dr. Busby—the philosopher of fifty-six dedicating six hours a day to a Campbell of ten. Of course there is no truth whatever in the story. Mr. Macaulay has left the Albany for the more healthy region of Campden-hill, Kensington, for no other reason than that Campden-hill is healthier than Piccadilly.

THE MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE.—According to a correspondent of the *Independence Bells*, the minutes of the sittings of the Plenipotentiaries at Paris are lithographed, twenty-five copies being taken of each report. The process takes place at the Foreign Ministry, the two printers employed being under the rigid surveillance of a trustworthy and venerable employe.

ALUMINIUM.—On Tuesday evening week Mr. G. F. Ansell, of the Panopticon, delivered the first of a course of lectures at the Russell Institution in Great Cornam-street; and, as the subject is of general interest, we will just allude to some of the leading facts. The lecturer confined himself to Sir Humphry Davy's discoveries of the alkali metals and aluminium, and after experimentally illustrating the processes used by Sir H. Davy in eliminating the alkali metals, and briefly describing their leading properties, entered at some length upon the affinities of these metals for oxygen, showing that they seized it with avidity from water and carbonic acid, setting free the hydrogen and carbon from each compound, thus demonstrating the force with which sodium combines with chlorine (by burning sodium in chlorine gas), with a view to describing Mr. Divelle's process of eliminating aluminium from substances containing it. The experiment, as repeated by Mr. Ansell, was this:—Hydrogen was generated by the usual means and dried very carefully, and then carried into a glass tube, upon which two bulbs had been blown. Into the first bulb he placed some sesquichloride of aluminium; into the second, some clean and bright sodium. Now the hydrogen was kept continually passing over both these substances throughout the whole operation. Everything being ready, the lecturer heated the bulb containing the sodium; and when the metal began to volatilise he commenced warming the second (or rather first) bulb, containing the chloride of aluminium, which seemed to volatilise very readily, and was swept forward by the current of dry hydrogen over the melted sodium, which immediately took fire, and burned at the expense of the chlorine of the chloride of aluminium; and the aluminium, now robbed of its chlorine, was left in the bulb in the place of the sodium in small globules, which were shown to the audience. Upon the table were some remarkably beautiful specimens of aluminium and sodium; also a fine piece of cryolite, from which Dr. Percy has so successfully prepared aluminium. Among the most elegant properties of this new metal are its lightness and beauty of its musical note, which will doubtless, when the metal is cheaper, bring it into general use for bells, either for churches or houses. The lecture excited very general interest, and was well attended.

Not only was the well-known chestnut-tree in the garden of the Tuileries in leaf this year on the 20th March, but a number of other trees, principally cherry, peach, and apricot, were in flower.

A bill was introduced in the Senate of Louisiana on the 28th ult. prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in that State, unless the master furnishes a bond that the said slaves shall be transported out of the United States.

The *Gazette du Midi* announces that in digging the foundations for the cathedral at Marseilles the workmen came on the ruins of a Temple of Diana.

Ten deputies of the German Duchies, in Representative Council, have proposed an application to the King of Denmark to get the Grand Charter revised by the Diet.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, G.C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY POTTINGER, G.C.B., died at Malta on the 18th inst. Sir Henry commenced his brilliant career by going to India, as a Cadet, in 1804; and at an early age he attracted the attention of the civil and military authorities there, by his energy, information, and ready administrative ability. During his long sojourn in that country he was employed in almost every branch of the public service. Having risen to the rank of Major-General, Pottinger was, in 1839, created a Baronet. He returned to England in 1840, when the war with China brought him prominently forward. In 1841 Sir Henry Pottinger proceeded to China, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, for the purpose of settling the matters in dispute. He arrived off Canton in the *Sesostrie* at the end of July, 1841, having been further gazetted as Superintendent of the British Trade in China. The result of Sir Henry's diplomatic operations was to throw open the commerce with China. The terms of the treaty with which the war was concluded in 1842 were such as to give universal satisfaction. Sir Henry Pottinger was, in reward, made a G.C.B. He subsequently, in 1843, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Hong-Kong, which post he held to the spring of the following year, when he returned to England. In May, 1844, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; and a pension of £1500 a year was settled upon him by a vote of the House of Commons. From September, 1846, to September, 1847, he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. His address and energy in the discharge of his office there at that troubled period proved of infinite public advantage. In 1847 Sir Henry Pottinger went again to India, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency of Madras. He finally retired in 1854, having, in 1851, been promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India. Sir Henry Pottinger, the scion of an ancient Irish family, was the fifth son of E. C. Pottinger, Esq., of Mount Pottinger, county Down, Ireland. He leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, now Mrs. Stephens.

JOSEPH NEELD, ESQ., M.P., OF GRITTLETON HOUSE, WILTS.

THIS respected gentleman died at his residence in Grosvenor-square on Monday. He had represented Chippenham in Parliament, on the Conservative interest, since 1830; and, though never seeking to obtrude himself upon the public eye, or to take any prominent position in the Parliamentary struggles of the day, he yet, we believe, conferred no trivial service on his fellow-citizens by his administration of the brilliant fortune which he inherited; and we shall be much mistaken if the memory of Mr. Neeld's good deeds be permitted to fade away for many a long year among the inhabitants of the borough which he so long and so faithfully represented in Parliament, or of a large surrounding district. The deceased gentleman's political career was simply that of an honest and disinterested Conservative, seeking nothing for himself and his connections while lending his constant and powerful support to that party which he believed to be identified with the true interests of his country. Mr. Neeld devoted himself unceasingly and unsparingly to employ the large means placed at his disposal for the benefit and advancement of that district in which he mainly resided. Those who know the condition in which the late Mr. Neeld found Chippenham and its vicinity a quarter of a century ago, will require no better eulogy of this gentleman—none certainly would have been more grateful to himself—than a comparison with the vastly-improved state in which he left it. It may suffice to mention, as an instance, the large and commodious Market-house and Townhall, erected at his sole expense, to which may be added the cheese-market of Chippenham, a few years since. These advantages are felt throughout a large surrounding district. Upon Mr. Neeld's own estates the benefits have been most striking: they include churches rebuilt or restored; great improvement in town buildings, with comfortable and airy cottages for the labourers—all tending to improve the conditions of those who lived within the circle of Mr. Neeld's influence.

THE HON. GEORGE O'CALLAGHAN.

THE Hon. George O'Callaghan, third son of Cornelius, late Baron Lismore, and brother of Cornelius, present Viscount Lismore, died at his residence in London, on the 13th inst. The Hon. George O'Callaghan was a man of considerable literary attainments, a poet and a musician, and for many years a distinguished member of the *beau monde*; he was an especial favourite, and deservedly popular in society. He was born the 9th Sept., 1787, and has died unmarried.

ARCHDEACON JOHN BANKS HOLLINGWORTH, D.D.

THIS highly-estimable clergyman, whose death occurred recently, was a fine instance of self-advancement. The scion of a family old and honourable, but reduced in circumstances, Archdeacon Hollingworth had in his youth to contend against poverty and privation. His father had not the means to send him to College; he used himself, from the age of fifteen to twenty, to work at a business, and continue at it after-hours, to provide the funds to get to the University. His savings at last enabled him to effect his object, and he became eventually a Fellow of Peterhouse, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon. The Ven. Archdeacon married twice—first a Miss Amphlett, daughter of Richard Amphlett Esq., of Hadzor, Worcestershire, by whom he had an only daughter; and secondly a Miss Tabor, daughter of J. Tabor, Esq., by whom he had two sons and a daughter. These sons, educated at first entirely by himself, both gained scholarships at Eton. Archdeacon Hollingworth was a botanist and gardener of some pretension; he devoted his leisure hours to the cultivation of his beautiful garden at Chapel-hill House, Isle of Thanet. He enjoyed the intimacy and friendship of many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, and was universally respected.

THOMAS ATTWOOD, ESQ.

THE death of this respected gentleman and, at one time, ardent and conspicuous politician—the "King Tom" of "Cobbett's Register"—took place at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, on the 6th inst. Mr. Attwood first became publicly known by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812. Subsequently he took a leading part, with the late Sir John Sinclair, against Mr. Peel's Currency Bill of 1819; and for years afterwards was constant, in season and out of season, in his endeavours to accomplish the repeal of that measure. He established the Birmingham Political Union at the latter part of the year 1829; and he obtained deserved credit for his prudent management of a body, which was supposed to have considerably influenced the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. Attwood's considerate conduct was rewarded with the freedom of the city of London. Mr. Attwood represented Birmingham during the first seven years of the reformed Parliament, but in consequence of family affliction and disappointments he retired from public life, and was succeeded in Parliament by his friend and associate in the union, Mr. Muntz. For many years prior to his death Mr. Attwood was the victim of a severe and distressing attack of paralysis, but in the midst of his suffering and general prostration of mind and body he was remarkable, as in the early period of his life, for his amiability and generosity, and his social disposition. In Birmingham his decease will be regretted by all parties, and more especially by those who shared his private intimacy. Mr. Attwood was a partner in the bank of Messrs. Spooner and Attwoods. His elder brother, Matthias, for some years represented the borough of Whitehaven in Parliament.

WE regret to announce the death of Sir Hyde Parker, on Friday week, at Government House, Devonport, shortly after his arrival from Lisbon in H.M.S. *St. George*.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., of Eaton-place, and Pencarrow, Cornwall, was proved under £80,000 personality; Sir William Davy, K.C.B., of Stracy Park, Bath, £100,000; the Hon. Dame Georgiana Alicia Hope, £10,000; Thomas Beard, Esq., of Bath, £25,000; John Parnell, of Waltham Cross, £20,000; James Stares, of Hambledon, Southampton, £20,000; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Palmer, of Bromley, £20,000; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Piper, late 39th Foot, £6000; Captain Thomas Sykes, R.N., £2000; E. T. Munro, M.D., £2000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Miss Sarah Hill, of Great Berkhamstead, has bequeathed to the London Missionary Society, £250; British and Foreign Bible Society, £250; Ministers' Friend Society, £250; Essex and Herts and the Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Benevolent Societies for the Relief of the Necessitous Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, £250 each; Highbury College, £100; Religious Tract Society, £100; Irish Evangelical Society, £100; Evangelical Society for the Relief of Widows of Gospel Ministers, £100; to the Independent Chapel, Castle-street, Berkhamstead, £1000 for keeping the same in repair, and £19 19s. to be distributed among the poor attending there.

TEMPEST AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BLACK SEA.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, March 24, was posted yesterday at Lloyd's, briefly announcing another terrible storm in the Black Sea, which appears to have been severely felt in the vicinity of Kustendjeh, between Varna and the mouth of the Danube. It broke out on the morning of the 14th inst., and continued with fearful violence for forty-eight hours, in the course of which no less than six English barques and five brigs, chiefly employed in the Transport Stores Service, and ten foreign ships were wholly wrecked.

An eruption of ashes from the volcanic Antigua, in Guatemala, took place on the 9th and 10th of January, the ashes falling in great quantity, covering La Guatemala, and reaching as far as New Guatemala, a distance of about thirty miles.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen will hold the first drawingroom this season on the 10th of April at St. James's Palace.

The French Emperor has received an autograph letter from the King of Prussia with congratulations on the birth of an heir.

A marriage is spoken of as likely to take place between one of the King of Naples' children and a member of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's family.

The Duke of Wellington has consented to preside at the eighty-second anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society on the 16th of April.

A letter from Genoa of the 13th inst. announces the arrival at Nervi of the ex-Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is seriously, though, it is hoped, not dangerously, ill. His complaint appears to be rheumatic fever.

The Irish Academy of Music is about to present an address to the Marchioness of Downshire, thanking her for her exertions and benevolence in successfully managing the amateur opera for the benefit of that institution.

On Maunday Thursday the ceremony of "the washing of feet" took place in the chapel which is attached to the Imperial Palace, Vienna. The Emperor, after having served them at table, poured water over and wiped the feet of twelve of the oldest poor citizens in the city.

There was a grand reception at the Court of St. Petersburg on the 9th inst., on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Hereditary Grand Duke. This young Prince has now attained his eleventh year.

Mr. Buchanan, ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James's, left London last week for Paris, where it is the intention of Mr. Buchanan to pass a few days before visiting the Hague, previously to his departure for the United States.

Prince Gortschakoff left Vienna on the morning of the 15th for St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Modena has pardoned several persons imprisoned many years for political offences. A former Colonel of artillery, who took an active part in the events of 1848, has been permitted to reside a year in the Duchy.

General Count de Sonnaz, Chevalier of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, has arrived in Paris on a mission from the King of Sardinia, to congratulate the Emperor on the birth of a son. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from Victor Emmanuel.

The Earl of Bandon has been pleased to confer the commission of the peace for the county of Cork on Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., of Aghada Hall.

Letters have been received from Rome appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe as Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and the consecration will take place on the 30th inst.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, in announcing the arrival of Omer Pacha, states that leave of absence was only granted him on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor in a letter to the *Times* asks for a public subscription for M. Kossuth, who is, he states, in straitened circumstances.

It is said that Prussia desires to effect a complete reconciliation between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and that, with that object, there will be an interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, in some town near the borders of the three countries.

Mr. Kershaw, M.P. for Stockport, has given £500 to the building fund of the Mechanics' Institution in that town.

The reported death of the Count de Canitz, of Berlin, is believed to be a fiction. There are several of the name, but inquiry does not ascertain the death of either of them.

The *Vienna Gazette* says Count Colloredo, Minister of Austria in London, will proceed in the same capacity to Rome; Count Rodolphe Appony, Minister in Munich, succeeds to the London Embassy; and Count Hartig, the Envoy of Austria in Copenhagen, is named Minister to the Court of Bavaria.

Mr. H. S. Selfe, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed metropolitan police magistrate, in the place of Mr. Hardwicke, resigned. Mr. Beadon is transferred from Hammersmith to Marlborough-street. Mr. Ingham, from the Thames Police Court, goes to Hammersmith. Mr. Selfe takes the Thames Court.

It is said to be the intention of Mr. David Waddington, the chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to become a candidate for the borough of Cambridge at the next general election.

Senor Enrique, a member of the provincial deputation of the province of Ciudad Real, was carried off, when on a shooting expedition, by three men on horseback, who demand 3000 dols. for his ransom.

Captain Eldridge, of the missing *Pacific* steamer, was the Commander of Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht, the *North Star*, which visited almost every part of Europe a few years ago.

A rumour is current in Berlin that the Emperor of Russia has given an assurance that, in the event of peace being concluded, he will visit Paris before his coronation.

It has been determined to invite Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy to a public entertainment in Sydney on his arrival. Mr. Duffy left Melbourne in the *Ocean Chief* on the 6th of November.

The subscription opened for the family of the late M. de Hinkeldey, Director of Police at Berlin, amounted on the 18th to about 60,000*fr.*

Captain Brown, of Glasgow, has applied for and obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper from the fern known throughout the Highlands generally as the breckan.

The *Austrian Gazette* announces the death and burial at Warsaw of General Popoff, Hetman of the Don Cossacks.

Mr. Godkin, formerly the Danubian and more recently the Crimean correspondent of the *Daily News*, has been delivering lectures on the war in Belfast.

The Duchess Regent of Parma and her children returned to their capital on the 17th inst. from Venice.

The Manchester League Land Society has resolved upon winding up, after sustaining losses amounting to £30,000.

A grand mass was celebrated on the 17th instant in the Church of St. Anne, at Vienna, to render thanks for the safe delivery of the Empress Eugenie.

Pieces written in commemoration of the restoration of peace are already in rehearsal at the Paris theatres.

The customary notices for "eighty-five" attorneys to be admitted in Easter Term have been given, they having passed their examination.

The railway from Sydney to Paramatta had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations; and it has been resolved to continue the line on to Liverpool without delay.

A war-steamer of 200-horse power, and carrying six guns, was launched at Venice on the 12th inst. She has received the name of *Prince Eugene of Savoy*.

Thomas Jones, the murderer of Dr. Hope, the convict surgeon at Portsmouth, was executed at Winchester on Saturday last.

The success of the omnibus companies of London and Paris has led to the formation of an omnibus company in Liverpool, who have issued a prospectus announcing that the capital will consist of 1000 shares of £10 each.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been fixed for Wednesday, August 6, at Cheltenham. Dr. Daubeny will preside.

The *Novelliste de Hamburg* has a rumour that after the closing of the Paris Conferences Turkey will be represented by a Minister Plenipotentiary at the German Diet.

The Toxophilite Society have granted the use of their grounds in the Regent's Park (adjoining the Botanical Gardens) for the purpose of a grand bazaar in aid of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton.

Accounts from Russia mention that the Emperor has permitted a wealthy capitalist at Odessa to establish a new commercial banking-house there.

The French Minister of War is at present engaged in effecting a complete codification of all the military and naval laws and regulations.

The triennial meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester will be held this year at Gloucester, and arrangements are now being actively entered upon in that city for ensuring complete success to the festival.

The Russian Government has appointed two recently-organised corps of Cossacks to form the permanent garrison of the coasts of the Sea of Azoff.

At the Antrim Assizes three men of the Orange party have been convicted of stabbing two persons in some riotous proceedings in Belfast, in which the prisoners formed part of a mob who shouted "To hell with the Pope!" One of them was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.



LAUNCH OF H.M. GUN-BOAT "THE HARDY," AT BRISTOL.

LAUNCH OF H.M. STEAM GUN-VESSEL "HARDY."

This fine vessel was launched from the Albion Dockyard of Messrs. Charles Hill and Sons, at Bristol, on the 1st inst.; the event deriving additional interest from this being the first war-vessel built in Bristol since the last war. During that time Messrs. Hillhouse and Co., the predecessors of the present firm, launched thirteen frigates, amongst the most noted of which were the *Melampus* and *Arethusa*—immortalised in the song of Dibdin. In those days arose current the nautical saying of "Ship-shape and Bristol fashion;" and, although the old city may for a time have allowed it to become in some measure obsolete, she has of late done much to again maintain its appropriateness.

Messrs. Charles Hill and Sons have lately contracted with the Admiralty for three gun-vessels, which they are building under very large sheds, which are lighted in every direction with gas, thus enabling their people to work at night and day ever since the receipt of the order; besides this advantage their operations are not impeded by rain, and the vessels are rendered more durable, being built in the dry.

On the day of the launch the floating harbour presented a spectacle of unusual gaiety; flags floated in all directions, both on the vessels and adjacent buildings; while on the sheds under which the vessel lay were

hoisted the flags of all the principal nations, surmounted by the ensigns of the Allies. Before the appointed hour (four o'clock) an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the operation, and every available place was crowded. As the dockyard clock commenced striking four a gun fired, Miss Stewart named the *Hardy*, the dogshores were knocked away, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and the beautiful vessel glided majestically into the water, amidst the shouts of the vast multitude. Shortly afterwards a large party of naval officers and friends retired to the mould loft, to wish the newly-launched ship success and honour.

The *Hardy* belongs to that class of gun vessels of which so many are now in course of construction, and of which so much is expected in the event of another campaign. The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length, 106 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 8 feet; tonnage, 233; draught of water, 6 ft 6 in. Her engines are by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons and Field, of London; and of the collective power of sixty horses. She is to carry two 68-pounders and two brass 24s, which are arranged to be moved to various parts of the deck, so as to be available where most required. We understand that the authorities are much pleased with the remarkably fine quality of the timbers and plank of the *Hardy*, as also with the workmanship; so smoothly have her sides been finished that it is difficult to distinguish them from iron. The second gun-boat will be named *Havoc*, and the third *Highlander*.

COLLISION IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

This catastrophe occurred on the 15th inst., and was witnessed by the Artist who sketched the accompanying illustration.

It appears that the transport screw-steam-ship *Resolute*, 214, arrived in Kingstown harbour at four o'clock in the afternoon of the above day from Liverpool, having on board a detachment of the Royal Artillery for Limerick. As she was making for the jetty, owing to the strong south-easterly wind which was blowing at the time, coupled with some mismanagement on board, she ran against the brigantine *Virtue* from Cardiff, bound to Drogheda, having on board 50 tons iron and 43 tons coal, and sunk her. She also ran against the contract steamer *St. Columba*, and damaged her slightly. The value of the brigantine's cargo was about £540. Immediately after the catastrophe the topmasts of the brigantine only were visible above the water.

Our Correspondent's account of the collision is as follows:—The *Resolute*, on entering, made straight for the jetty, instead of going round the usual course by the eastern pier; so that but for the brigantine she would have cut down the mail boat, which was moored close to the *Virtue*. The brigantine was supported by the *Resolute* for a few minutes after being struck, and dragged about 150 yards from the jetty.



THE RUNNING DOWN OF THE BRIGANTINE "VIRTUE" BY "THE RESOLUTE" TRANSPORT, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

LONGCHAMPS has this year been a dull carnival of fashion. It was only on Saturday, the last day, that a few carriages were to be seen in the Bois de Boulogne; the other days were too wet for display of any kind. There were no new carriages beyond a show of hackney-coaches of La Ville de Paris, which have nothing in common with the private equipages that generally shine at this fête. It seems that the backwardness of the season reacts upon the production of novelties, artificial as well as natural. The Lent preachers have not failed to raise their voice vigorously against luxury, and principally against that of ladies' dresses. But Lent is over, and with Easter comes an influx of new toilets as great as ever. There are at present no particular changes in the general fashions. Bonnets remain nearly the same, except that we see very few with flat crowns; they are almost all round and *à forme molle*; curtains, large and ornamented with long ribbons, fall over the shoulders. The ribbons for tying under the chin are rather wide, and almost always of a light colour, to set off the face. The last fêtes given at the Tuileries were, on account of the absence of the Empress, composed exclusively of gentlemen; and were, consequently, so far at least as regards our present subject, very bare of interest. With reference to head-dresses we have already alluded to one called *perles d'ambre*; which the flower-makers mount on bunches of grapes, and do in with vine-leaves of autumnal tints—green, yellow, or red, according to the shade of the hair and the disposition of the toilet. These ornaments are also used to finish the toilet by putting them into the trimming of the corsage and the sleeves. It is hoped that straw flowers will ornament bonnets for the ensuing season, which would be a very pretty innovation. Laces will be disposed in various ways; and, although they were in high favour last winter, they will be still more so in the coming season; for nothing is richer than a light-coloured robe covered with flounces, or with a rich pattern scarf, which stands out gracefully upon the fresh robe or *mauve* shade of a rich robe of *taffetas d'Italie*. Lady Cowley, at one of the last receptions at the Palais Royal, wore a robe of pearl-grey velvet; the skirt had five flounces of English point lace, upon the top of which was placed a trellis of *perles de Venise*; the corsage was ornamented in the same way. The head dress was *en cactus*, *roses à cour de diamant*. The sleeves and the corsage had *agraffes* of flowers to match.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Chapeau de Taffetas, rose, trimmed with ribbons and little May-roses in the cap; the shape is much the same. The crowns are nearly all rounded. Robe: stripes of colour on colour, and *à Grecques découpées*; four flounces to the skirt. In the front is a knot of ribbon of the clearest shade at the upper part of each flounce, with a *fillet* upon the darker edge. *Corsage à pointe*, ornamented with *braces découpées*. The sleeves have four flounces of similar pattern, only smaller. Under sleeves of English point lace. *Chapeau* of white crape, *brodé* round crown, and very large curtain. On the edge of the front is a lace fall, to be worn upon the hair, or turn over. Flowers: Forget-me-not in the cap. Lace scarf, rounded off behind. Robe of *taffetas d'Italie mauve*, with a little border woven in the material on the extremity of each flounce; *corsage à pointe*, and without basques; sleeves open, and held in by three wristbands for the whole length of the arms: cuffs of fancy lace. *Chapeau de taffetas*, trimmed with a row of ribbons on each side of the front, and with a *demi-voilette* of white lace, falling at pleasure over the front or behind. Robe of *gros de Tours*, with flounces, the first formed by a wide round basquine, and covering, turn by turn, the skirt; one bow behind, and another at the peak of the front of the corset *à bretelles*, and three flounces to the sleeves. The edges of these flounces, as well as the trimmings of the robe, are ornamented with a plain velvet braid; and below is another braid, deeper and indented, which finishes the trimming.

Chapeau of rose velvet. Robe of plain taffetas, rather light shade; the braces of the corsage trimmed with an embroidered edge. The front of the corsage has transverse bars; and the sleeves are finished at the shoulder by an embroidered jockey. Beneath the corsage is another of white muslin, alternated with rows of Valenciennes lace confined to the arms by three bands trimmed with *entre-deux* of Valenciennes. The sleeves below these three bouillons are finished by a close wristband trimmed with lace cuffs. Bonnet of tulle, flowers, and ribbons. Robe of *reps de soie, à volants*, with wide and deep scollops, trimmed with a little *éfilé* *Tom-pouce*. The corsage is trimmed the same as well as the sleeves, which form a single flounce covering the lace cuffs. The three figures represent the newest forms of sleeves and corsages which have appeared this season.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.



ST JOHN'S, DEPTFORD, NEW SCHOOLS, UPPER LEWISHAM ROAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NEW SCHOOLS AT DEPTFORD.

DEPTFORD, with its rapidly-increasing population, has long been regarded as a place much in need of additional church accommodation, and increased provision for the education of the young.

By the munificent gift of £10,000, placed at the disposal of Archdeacon Sinclair, by Miss Courts, a noble church has been erected on the Lewisham road, in the parish of Deptford, which was opened last year. The site for the church, the parsonage-house, and grounds, with £1000 for the endowment fund, were given by Mr. James J. S. S. Lucas; and a district with a population of about 7000 was assigned to the Incumbent, the Rev. C. F. S. Money. A temporary school-room, which had been opened at the beginning of last year, was immediately filled to overflowing; and Mr. Lucas having again liberally offered a site and a donation of £100 for new schools, a committee was formed, and a grant obtained from Government for carrying out the undertaking. The schools—which are singularly beautiful in outline, and the internal arrangements admirably adapted for the purposes of education for 200 boys, 170 girls, and 200 infants, with residence—have been built by Messrs. Thompson from the designs of Mr. Joseph Peacock. The work has been accomplished by the exertions of the committee; and is due largely to the zeal and energy displayed by the Incumbent, the Rev. C. F. S. Money, and the assistance given them by their treasurer, Mr. J. Allan.

The committee have still a considerable sum to raise to complete the whole; and, as the greater portion of the district is inhabited by poor, and is densely populated, it is their anxious desire to perfect the whole establishment, for which there is so great need. As yet they have been able to finish but two of the schools, which were opened by Lord Haddo, on the 12th inst.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE thirty-third Annual Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is, on the whole, a pleasing and creditable display of native talent. The President, Mr. Hurlstone, is seen in his best Italian peasant-boy and Murillo mood; we miss, it is true, Mr. Pyne, whose fine genius for landscape in this year but imperfectly exhibited; but then we have Mr. Baxter in full force (not an improved force), but with all his former acknowledged skill in rendering female beauty. Mr. Boddington excels as of old in carrying the eye into the heart of an English landscape; Mr. J. J. Hill follows his master, Mulready, closer than we have before seen him; Mr. Buckner catches a likeness with great felicity, and in his small full-length of Captain Morgan, of the 17th Lancers, evinces a skill in manly portraiture that he has not succeeded in before obtaining; Mr. J. R. Swinton paints after the manner of Mr. Frank Grant, and of a greater style, Sir Joshua; Mr. Woolmer, in his Scriptural subjects, is as impotent as ever; Mr. Inskip is stationary (he has been so for years, and yet he was full of promise); Mr. Gosling understands a "Wild Wood" (witness No. 151), and can carry the spectator into the very heart of it; Mr. Pidding has an Izaak Walton and Billingsgate eye for a fine salmon (see No. 173, "The First of the Season"); Mr. E. J. Cobbett has an eye exquisitely alive to English cottage life—that a pleasing group, happily rendered, is (No. 178) "Welsh Children Wool-picking;" Mr. G. Cole has studied "Loch Long" (No. 186), with a painter's feeling; Mr. J. J. Wilson carries the spectator to the coast of Normandy, in a small but admirable picture (No. 206), "Fishing Boats off the Coast of Etretat;" Mr. T. F. Wainwright, in a large and clever picture (marked sold, and at the insignificant price of eight pounds), has caught Cuypp's atmosphere with a masterly hand; that "View in Dovedale, Derbyshire" (No. 230), by J. C. Ward, has, in spite of its hardness of touch, some excellent stuff in it; those "Lias Caves in South Wales" (No. 244), by W. West, are truthfully set before one; that "Shepherdess" (No. 281), by J. J. Hill, must find what it deserves—its host of admirers; that small oval of "Autumn" (No. 317), by C. Baxter, deserves to have the crowd we see before it; an observing eye and hand have been at work in that "Welsh Glen—Moonlight" (346), by J. P. Pettitt; Mr. Clater, in his "Youthful Gamesters" (351), is, we are glad to see, warmer in colour than in anything which we can call to mind from his hand; those "Farm Buildings at Redhill, Surrey," by J. J. Wilson, are rendered with a Patrick Na-myth exactness and finish; Mr. Woolmer has worked well in (435) "Return from the Ball—Sunrise;" here is Mr. Cobbett, in one of his "rural rides," seen to advantage in "Home through the Heaths" (479); that "Essex Haymaking" (490) has an Essex air and atmosphere about it which shows in what county it was painted; "The Unanswered Question" (629)—a sort of unthought thought—reminds one not unhappily of Frank Stone; while, in the Water-colour Room, Mr. S. Read, in "Interior of St. Paul's, Antwerp" (662), and in "Abbeville" (785), has worked with equal spirit and success in the manner of David Roberts and Samuel Prout.

We shall return to this Exhibition, and illustrate what further remarks we have to offer by a few engravings from the principal works. The sculpture is small in quantity, and, as usual, poor.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING has begun in right down earnest at last, and we are beginning to get some insight into the two-year-old forms of the year. Dupe, the Nottingham winner, was cleverly vanquished at Coventry by Oakball, who promises, along with Matilda, to revive the somewhat drooping fame of old Melbourne. This filly made very short work of Lord Zetland's splendid-looking Derby colt Skirmisher (the first Voltigeur that has ever shown in public) for the Oran Stakes at Catterick, in which he was backed at evens against the field, and only ran fifth out of the six! Luck was equally against his Lordship in the Craven Handicap with Hopodard, who, although the first and second horses had immensely the advantage of him at the weights, ran the mile in anything but his old form. Augur's sister Augury was also much liked by the Yorkshiresmen, and the two-year-olds were considered of "a varra good cut" generally, as indeed they are both in the north and south this season. The Northamptonshire Handicap, for which twenty started, went to a horse, Siding, against whom 50 to 1 was obtainable, and Freddy, who ran up second, ought to be very near winning the Doncaster one next week. Mr. "Howard's" splendid colt Chevalier d'Indrie, by Orlando, out of Industry, and bought for 255 gs. at Mr. Greville's sale, cut down Amorous Boy, Hurdle, and Tricolor—all three of them winners—in the Whittlebury Stakes; and Saucybox seems determined to follow in Ratsplan's footsteps, as regards Queen's Plates, though he has not yet met with an opponent of any stamp.

The racing of the ensuing week commences on Tuesday at Doncaster, which, although it lacks its usual steeplechases, in deference to the great dislike which the owners of race-horses entertain to them, has a very strong two-day list. The Hopeful Stakes is the *bonne-bouche* of the first day; and William Crawford and Amorous Boy, each with 4lb. extra as winners, as well as Augury and Lambourne, figure among its sixty-three. The Doncaster Handicap, on Wednesday, has had a full acceptance of 44 out of 60, but the Betting-room Stakes will not furnish a test of any three-year-olds of note. Thresh will be the second racing *venue* of the week, and bids fair, although this is only its second anniversary, to take a good rank among the second-class Yorkshire meetings. The steeplechases will, in the mean time, be far from idle; but the class of horses which have run this year has been so wretchedly low that there does not seem to be one out to whom Vyvian, Lottery, Grimaldi, those giants of other days, could not give three stones. The Pythley Hunt Steeplechases will be held near Brixworth on Monday, and those at "Wolverhampton and Brewod" on the same day. Beckford, or rather the Warwickshire, Hunt hold theirs on Tuesday; and the Atherstone also wind up their season by a festival of this kind at Nuneaton. Grantham stands for Wednesday, the Monmouthshire Hunt, with a strong intermixture of flat-racing, at Abergavenny, for Wednesday and Thursday; while the Southdown Hunt will have two steeplechases on the latter day near Lewes—"gentlemen or their grooms to ride."

Coursing is finished in every part of the United Kingdom except Ireland, and boating and cricket are once more setting in for the season. Commodores and scorekeepers are awaking from their winter's trance, and the Prince of Wales Yacht Club weighs anchor for its opening trip on Saturday.

The admirers of Skye terriers have had a strong warning at Warwick Assizes this week, where £60 damages was given against a clergyman for the conduct of his wife's "Pepper" and "Mustard," who, after getting "a furious character" in the village, and "rushing like lions" at people, at last attacked a poor gardener flunk and rear, and bit him most severely. The heavy damages were, however, more owing to the fact that the clergyman would not see the poor man when he called to complain, and simply sent him half-a-crown. A kind word, and a guinea in season, might have saved this £60 and heavy costs. The dogs were remarkably fine ones, and their counsel in vain pointed attention to the fact that they wagged their tails peacefully on the table of the court.

Mr. Richard Sutton's ninety couples of hounds are to be brought to the hammer at the Quorn Kennels, by Messrs. Tatterall, on Friday. The old hounds will be sold in four-couple and the young ones in five-couple lots; and the horses will be brought to "the Corner" some time during May. Twenty-four couple of hounds from the North Devonshire country

are also in the market. It is thought that Mr. Lucy will become the master of the Warwickshire hounds on the retirement of Lord Willoughby, who has promised a £500 subscription toward them. The Albrighton will most probably once more become a subscription pack, under a committee of management; and we hear that it is Mr. Wilfred Lawson's intention to hunt Cumberland, or at least a great part of it, without a subscription, if arrangements can be made with the owners of the large coverts to encourage the breed of foxes, which has, except on the fells, become almost extinct. The Southdown foxhounds have had a most pleasant festival at Lewes, at which the very popular master, Mr. Donovan, remarked that they had had only one blank day this season; and that, "if a man wanted to find out what real good nature was, he need only be a master of foxhounds for twelve months."

COVENTRY MEETING—MONDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Twin Shon Catti, 1. Vestige, 2.
Handicap of 3 sovs. each.—Curious, 1. Roving Betsy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each.—Ceres, 1. Delilah, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Royalty, 1. British Sailor, 2.

TUESDAY.

Coventry Handicap.—Bolton, 1. Omer Pacha, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Oak Ball, 1. Companion, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Englemere, 1. Miss Haich, 2.
Craven Steeplechase Handicap.—Escape, 1. Tom Gurney, 2.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Stand Plate.—Omer Pacha, 1. The Rajah, 2.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Siding, 1. Freddy, 2.
Pythley Stakes.—The Roman, 1. Ceres, 2.
Whittlebury Stakes.—Chevalier d'Indrie, 1. Tricolor, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Saucybox, 1. Idmon, 2.
Nene Stakes.—King of Trumps, 1. Master Slender, 2.

THURSDAY.

Althorp Park Stakes.—Madame Cluquet, 1. Nougat, 2.
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Flower, 1. Beresina, 2.
Delapre Handicap.—Little Gerard, 1. Alcyone, 2.
Selling Plate.—Weathercock, 1. Sacrifice filly, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Stork, 1. Queen's Head, 2.
Cup.—Middleton, 1. Bobby Taft, 2.
St. Liz Handicap.—Alorzo, 1. Coal Black Rose, 2.

In the Senate of Louisiana on the 28th ult. a bill was introduced prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in that State unless the master furnishes a bond that the said slaves shall be transported out of the United States.

The diligence running from Frosinone to Rome was stopped by robbers on the 12th inst., and the travellers were rifled of all they possessed. The brigands even examined the luggage of the passengers, and, after having selected what pleased them, burnt the remainder.

At Leksand, in Sweden, there were felt, on the 7th inst., some shocks of earthquake. Many walls were split, and articles of heavy furniture overturned. The shocks came from the N.E., and were accompanied by a dull sound, not unlike thunder.

The Artesian well at Passy, near Paris, has already been bored to a depth of about 300 metres (984 feet). The works are being executed under the direction of Mr. Kind, a Saxon engineer, and the expense is fixed at 350,000*fr.* at the outside.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the amount of money business transacted in the Consol Market this week has been moderate, the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive; indeed, no change worthy of particular observation has taken place in the quotations. For the Account sales have been very limited, and many of the leading jobbers are still of opinion that Consols are not likely to advance much above their present value for some time. As the 4th of the month is now pretty near at hand, the demand for money has increased, and the rates of interest, though unaltered, have ruled high. The payment of £2,140,000 on Saturday next on account of the New Loan, and the funding Exchequer Bills, have tended to increase the scarcity of money; but, as the divided payments upon the New Three per Cents, the Reduced, and other securities will commence in about ten days, most of the money now being withdrawn from the market will be shortly returned to it.

Several vessels, with £355,000 in gold on board, have come in from Australia; and we have had an import of 325,000 dollars from New York, besides about £22,000 from France and Belgium. Of the above quantity the Bank of France has purchased about £160,000, and the remainder has been sent to the Bank of England. There continues to be an active demand for silver, evidently for shipment to India by the next packet; and bar silver has been disposed of at 5s. 1d. the ounce, being $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce over the price realised at the last sale.

There was very little doing in the English market on Monday, as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, for the Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, 11s. 10s.; Consols Scrip, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Exchequer Bills—March, 5s. to 2s. prem.; June, 1s. 10s.; Ditto Small, 2s. to 6s. prem.; June, 1s. 10s. The market on Tuesday was very inactive, at dropping prices.—Bank Stock, for Account, 218; Three per Cent Consols, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, for Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75; India Bonds, 6s. 10s.; India Stock, for Account, 227; Consols Scrip, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Exchequer Scrip, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. 2s. prem.; par; Exchequer Bonds, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Wednesday business was much restricted.—Bank Stock, for Account, was done at 218; Three per Cent Consols were 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account; Consols Scrip, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; India Bonds, 10s. to 11s. 10s.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 10s. to 4s. 10s.; Exchequer Bonds, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. The dealings on Thursday were limited, and scarcely any change in prices took place throughout the day.—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; and for the Account, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. The New Scrip was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75; March Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; the Bonds, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds, under £1000, 10s. to 6s. 10s.

We have had fewer sales in the Foreign market than for some time past; nevertheless, very little change can be noticed in the quotations. Transactions have been reported in Brazilian Five per Cents at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; in the Small, 102; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents New Active, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Three per Cents, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents, 104 ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 95; Spanish New Deferred, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cents, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Six per Cents, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cents, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ecuador, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Venezuelan One-and-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four per Cents, 95; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 58; Peruvian Three per Cents, 57; Portuguese Four per Cent, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nearly all Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very steady, at full quotations. Australasia have realised 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Chartered of Australia, New, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and County, 34; London and Paris, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; New South Wales, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union of Australia, 72; Western Bank of London, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has ruled inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to give way.—Canada Government Six per Cent, 194 $\frac{1}{2}$; Crystal Palace, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; London General Omnibus, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican and South American, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Van Diemen's Land, 15; Ashton and Oldham Canal, 145; Loughborough, 550; Stourbridge, 290; Stafford and Worcester, 420; Leeds and Liverpool, 486 $\frac{1}{2}$; Berlin Waterworks have been 63; West Middlesex, 95; Grand Junction, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kent, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southwark and Vauxhall, 892; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, New, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Vauxhall, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The market for Railway Shares has been devoid of animation. In prices, however, we have no material change to notice. The "calls" for April are heavy, viz., £2,171,352; but the amounts fall chiefly upon French lines; for instance, the call upon the Eastern of France shares will absorb £1,500,000; and upon those of the Lyons and Mediterranean Company, £180,000. There is, also, to be a new issue of Bonds of the Southern Railway of France, amounting to £1,105,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 44; Caledonian, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Anglian, 16; Eastern Counties, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Eastern Union, B Stock, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Great Northern, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Lancashire and Carlisle New Thirds, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, 101; London and North-Western, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifth, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 94; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 43; North British, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; North-Eastern—Berwick, 77; Ditto, York, 55; Shropshire Union, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Devon, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; South-Eastern, 70; South Wales, 68 ex div.; Vale of Neath, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Cornwall, 7. LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tibury, and Southend, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; Preston and Wyre Half-shares, 22 ex div.; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wear Valley, 32. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 120; Ditto, No. 2, Seven per Cent, 118; East Anglian, 68 ex div.; Eastern Counties, No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; Ditto, Five per Cent, 91; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73; London and Brighton Six per Cent, 137; Ditto Five per Cent, 116; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5; Midland Consolidated, 133. FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern of France, 59; East Indian Extension, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Luxembourg Shares, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Obligations, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western of Canada, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex new; Ditto, New, 8 ex new; Madras, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Namur and Liège, with interest, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sambre and Meuse, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scinde, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Flanders, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mining Shares have been flat. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Santiago de Cuba, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sortridge Mining Company, 3; Tamar, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Fortuna, 1.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 24.—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with English wheat, yet the demand for all kinds 'ud'ved heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Foreign wheats were very dull. Fine old qualities realised former terms, but new gave way quite 2s. per quarter. In floating cargoes very little was doing. Fine maling barley realised previous rates, but other kinds were dull. The malt trade ruled steady, at full quotations. We had a slow sale for oats on former terms. 14th beans and peas ruled dull, yet no actual change took place in prices. The flour trade was heavy, and Norfolk qualities gave way 3s. per sack.

March 20.—We had a very inactive trade here to-day for all kinds of produce, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 63s. to 76s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 60s. to 70s.; rye, 45s. to 48s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 33s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 39s.; maling ditto, 40s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 76s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 76s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 24s.; Troughal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 23s.; tick beans, 32s. to 35s.; grey peas, 34s. to 35s.; maple, 4s. to 41s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; yellow, 41s. to 43s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 63s. to 65s.; Suffolk, 47s. to 48s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s. to 50s. per 280 lbs.; American flour, 31s. to 39s. per barrel.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds continue in good request, at very full prices. Linseed and cakes are steady, but not dear. Bombay linseed, 66s.; Calcutta, 65s. per quarter. Linseed, at Liverpool, crushing, 61s. to 68s.; Mediterranean, 6s. to 6s.; hempseed, 54s. to 60s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 30s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 11s. to 21s.; white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £13 0s. to £13 5s.; ditto, foreign, £12 5s. to £13 10s.; rape cakes, 16 14s. to 17 5s. per ton. Canary, 50s. to 62s. per quarter; red clover seed, 75s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 80s. to 100s. per cwt.

Wheat.—The prices of wheat in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs. loaf. Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 67s. 5d.; barley, 37s. 2d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 43s. 5d.; beans, 40s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 69s. 3d.; barley, 36s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 46s. 0d.; beans, 41s. 4d.; peas, 40s. 1d. English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 77,410; barley, 67,730; oats, 20,301; rye, 189; beans, 5533; peas, 1011 quarters.

Tea.—The amount of business doing in this article—the supply of which is extensive—is very moderate, and late rates are with difficulty supported. Common sound congou, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. per lb. Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar continue in steady request, at a further improvement in prices of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The market for refined goods is firm, at 49s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. per cwt. There are still buyers of crushed for the Continent.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands to a fair extent, at 52s. 6d. to 53s. 1d. per cwt. Most other kinds of coffee are rather dull, on former terms. Rice.—Cleaned qualities are in request at full quotations; but all other kinds move off slowly, at largely late rates. The stock is very large.

Provisions.—We have to remark on Irish butter, at fully late rates. The best parcels of foreign command previous currencies, but inferior kinds are dull. In the value of English we have no change to report, the highest figure for Domet being 131s. per cwt. The bacon market is firm, at extreme quotations. In other provisions very little is doing.

Lard.—Since our last report another fall has taken place in prices, and P.T.C., on the spot, is now selling at 47s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 6d. per 8 lbs. About 2000 casks have come to hand this week.

Oils.—Lined oil is steady, at 34s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. Turpentine is selling on former terms: spirits, 32s. to 34s. 6d.; and rough, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt.

Wool.—There is only a limited demand for rum—the stock of which is heavy—on easier terms. Proof Lows, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon. Brandy commands former terms. Malt spirit, 10s. 7d. proof; Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon. Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £3 15s.; clover ditto, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; straw, £1 5s. to £1 8s. per load.

Cattle.—Goodhorn, 15s. 6d.; Ridgell, 15s.; Eden Mann, 16s.; Haswell, 17s. 9d.; Hilton, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Cassop, 16s.; South Kellon, 16s.; Tees, 17s. 6d. per lb. Hops.—The supplies continue extensive; and the trade is heavy, at last week's quotations. Several parcels of foreign hops have come to hand.

Wool.—There is a good demand for all kinds, at fully the late improvement in value. This week's imports are nearly 4000 bales. Potatoes.—Large supplies still come to hand; and the trade is heavy, at from 35s. to 85s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—We have to report a steady demand for beasts, at an improvement in value of 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs. Sheep have commanded 4d. per 8 lbs. more money; but the value of lambs has given way 6d. In the value of calves and pigs no change has taken place. Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

Neugate and Leadhall.—The trade generally has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase. ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. HENRY and J. SMITHIES, Blackburn, Ironfounders.

BANKRUPTS.

J. J. STUTZER, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, shipowner and merchant.—W. T. CURTIS, Great St. Helen's, City, merchant and commission agent.—J. C. FOURDRIER, late of Bush-lane, papermaker and discount agent.—J. PROUT, Sutton, Cheshire, silk manufacturer.—S. SHEEN, Norwood, victualler.—R. CLARK, Liverpool, miller.—E. POWELL, Newton, Montgomeryshire, grocer and provision dealer.—J. SMITH, Manchester, tobaccoist.—E. DAVIS, Oxford-street, cabinet manufacturer.—P. HEWITT, Ouseby-common, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—J. MARSDEN, Duxley, Ironfounder.—R. NICHOLSON, Southampton-court, Holborn, carpet-bag maker.—J. P. VESLEY, Exeter, hatter and hosier.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 25.

Royal Horse Guards: P. Bennett to be Cornet, Corporal J. Boswell to be Riding Master. 5th Dragoon Guards: Capt. R. Garrard to be Captain. Scots Fusilier Guards: Brevet-Colonel J. H. Frigile to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. W. Alchison to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. J. Rouse to be Lieutenant and Captain. Lieut. J. J. Fraser to be Ensign. 3rd Lieut. A. L. Cousmaker, L. Sidebottom, W. Wainman, to be Captains; Ensigns F. Morley, R. B. Leatham, A. B. Lettis, J. Audry, H. Pears, to be Lieutenants. Lieut. Brevet-Major J. H. Wingfield to be Major; Lieut. J. V. Price to be Captain; Ensign and Adjutant R. Coupe to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign F. and S. L'E. Fitz-British-German Legion.—1st Light Dragoons: Count L. Satory to be Captain; L. A. Pucker to be Lieutenant; A. von Verga to be Cornet; Lieut. R. C. Clipperton to be Adjutant. 2nd: Cornets Baron O. von Keisselach, G. H. Gjersten to be Lieutenants. 4th Light Infantry: Baron E. von Kronenfeldt, W. von Linsingen, C. G. von Wehrs, C. Munter, O. Mehls, E. von Linsingen, A. W. von Linsingen, A. de Vigne, A. de Vigne, F. Buschenhagen to be Captains; E. von Himmelfreund, G. Himmelfreund, H. Heymann, R. Leitz, C. Sauer, M. von F. Esselien, W. Luckhardt, Baron G. von Gail, J. R. C. Hickson to be Lieutenants; M. von Pastau, H. Rattelsieper, E. Noyes, H. von Rathner, W. Kirkamp, H. Halliday, W. Bramley, G. Jansen, B. von Wissele to be Ensigns; R. Thompson to be Paymaster; Lieut. H. Heymann to be Adjutant; E. H. Drake to be Quartermaster; A. Dankworks to be Surgeon; L. von Weyden, C. Nix to be Assistant-Surgeons; 5th: R. Goules to be Major; A. B. de Lassele to be Paymaster; J. Barker to be Quartermaster; R. Krauthausen to be Surgeon; L. Schaffer, A. W. Mans to be Assistant-Surgeons; 4th: G. M. Murray to be Paymaster; C. Wagner to be Surgeon; G. Nielour, J. M. Sticker to be Assistant-Surgeons. Depot at Heilsgoland: Capt. F. C. von Hennings to be Depot-Adjutant; P. Michels to be Depot-Quartermaster.

PROVISIONAL DETACHMENT BATTALION.—Captain F. W. Gostling to be Assistant-Adjutant. USUFRUCT.—Brevet Major L. Graham to have Substantive Rank. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon J. W. Motyn, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class; Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. D. Healy to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

BREVET.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Cuthbert to be Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; Major S. T. Christie to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut.-Colonel W. Irvan to be Colonel in the Army. Lieutenants J. Thorburn, G. Smith, M. Nelson, N. Doherty, and J. Dowling to be attached to the Ottoman Horse Artillery. G. Hamilton, Mr. Hall, to be Quartermasters of the Second Class while attached to the Turkish Contingent. Surg. T. Morrison to be Staff-Surgeon; Assist.-Surgeons Williamson, C. Ferguson, R. Edle, G. Yates, D. McPherson, W. Hutchinson, to be Surgeons; Acting Assistant-Surgeons S. S. Shephard to be Assistant-Surgeon; W. F. Mason, E. Meshullam, to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons while serving with the Turkish Contingent. Major-General F. Jackson to be General; Colonel R. Budd to be Major-General in the East India Company's army. Lieut.-Cols. B. T. Phillp, G. Wright, to be Colonels in the East India Company's army. Maj

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE PUGLIA RAILWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A GREAT fact has just been completed at Naples. The first stone of the great Puglia line of railway was laid on the 11th inst., and a beginning, at all events, made of a project calculated to develop the resources of the country to a vast extent. From west to east it is intended thus to traverse the whole width of the peninsula from Naples to Bari, and then coastwise down to Brindisi. As regards its immediate influence on the kingdom itself, it cannot be spoken of in exaggerated terms. It passes through a country which may be considered as one of the granaries of Italy. The sunny plains of Apulia have long been celebrated for their fertility, and will now become doubly productive that this long channel of communication is opened between them and the ports of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. By two Royal rescripts his Majesty, on the 8th of January and the 5th of March, 1856, gave his sanction to the inauguration of the works of the Puglia Railway, and this was fixed at length to come off on the 11th inst. A portion of ground on the road of Arenaccia had been inclosed, and a solid wooden structure built, surmounted by Royal banners. The interior was carpeted with crimson cloth, and covered in with red and white drapery; whilst the facade was inscribed with the names of the principal places through which the road will pass. From this semicircular edifice a carpeted and elevated platform led to the centre, where an altar was erected, and on each side a staircase conducted to a still higher elevation, when, surrounded by a balustrade, a large opening was perceptible. In front of the balustrade, upon a table covered with velvet, was placed the foundation stone—that is a marble cube—on the different sides of which were cut the inscriptions.

On the same table were laid, too, the metal case which was to contain the stone and the box with the various coins—gold, silver, and copper—of the reigning Monarch. The tribune opposite the altar was occupied in the centre by his Excellency the Minister of Public Works, Signor Commendatore Minerva, as the representative of the King. All the forms of Court etiquette were observed, and every precaution taken to guard against an impression that his Majesty did not regard this grand undertaking otherwise than with a favourable eye.

The Royal Delegate, on his arrival, was conducted to his seat by the Central Committee and the Concessionaire. The same formalities were observed towards the Bishop who was deputed by the Cardinal to act for him; and, Mass having been said by this Prelate, assisted by a large body of ecclesiastics, the round of the platform was made by the ecclesiastical procession, and the clerical benediction bestowed on the assembled spectators. At the conclusion of the benediction the Bishop and his attendants mounted to the upper platform; the stone and the coins were placed in the metal box by the Concessionaire; the case was locked by the Royal Delegate, who had been conducted to this elevation; and then, having been attached to a windlass, was lowered into its final resting-place.



MEMORIAL WINDOW ERECTED IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER, TO HEROES OF THE 23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

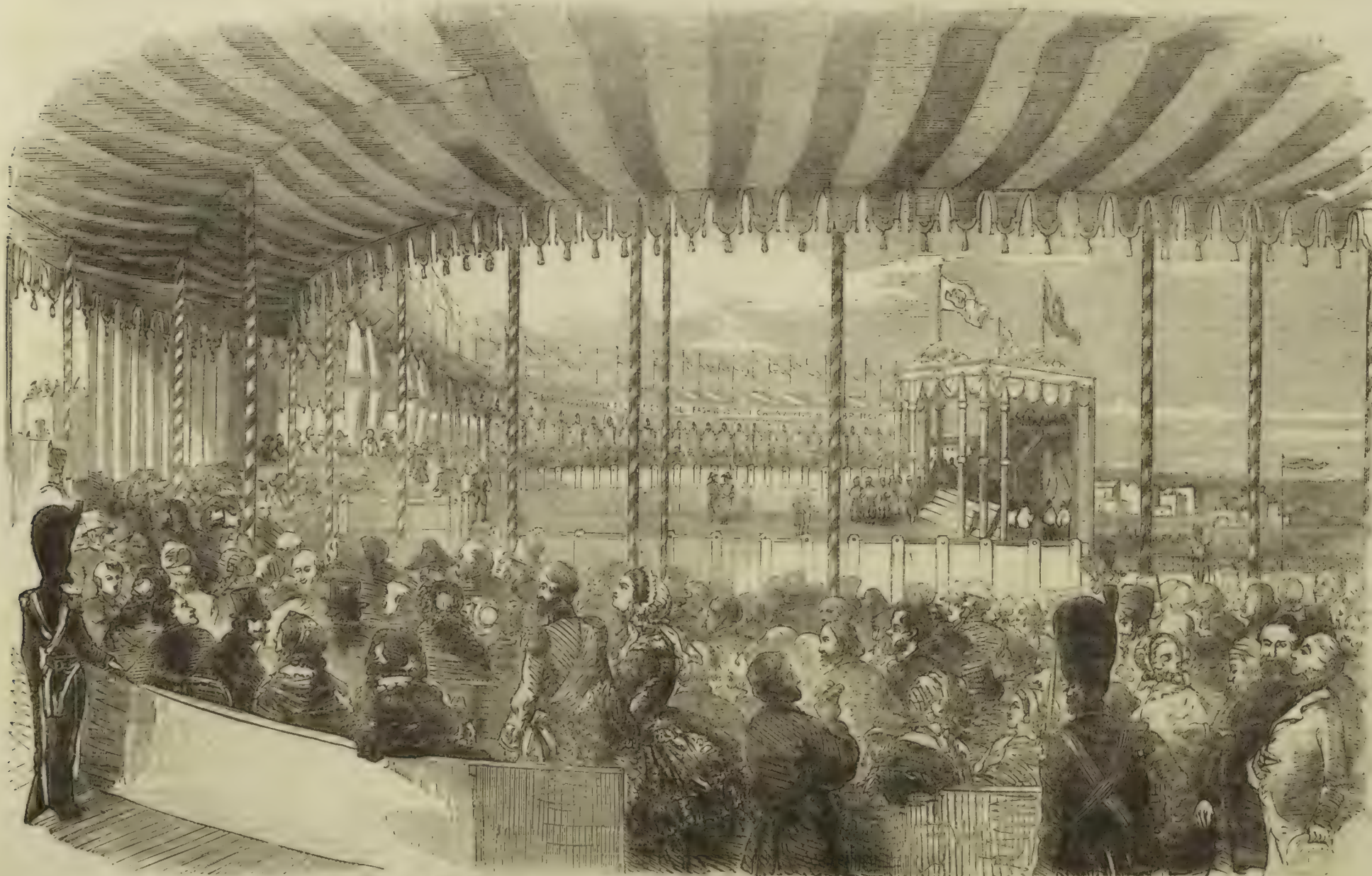
Thus concluded a ceremony which, if it inaugurates a successful undertaking, will mark one of the most important events in the modern history of the Two Sicilies. It is to be regretted that his Majesty and the Cardinal of Naples did their duties both by delegates. Amongst the most distinguished and influential persons present may be mentioned Baron Koltschid, the banker of the Committee; the Syndic of Naples, the Count Monte St. Angelo; the Dukes Paganico, St. Teodoro, Ottaviano, and St. Aspiro; the Prince Tricarico; Signor Melisurgo, the Concessionaire; Mr. Condor, civil engineer; and the heads of principal public bodies in Naples. His Majesty has expressed himself most favourably to the un-

dertaking; and their Royal Highnesses the Count of Syracuse and the Count of Aquila—the former in a more special manner—had taken, and still take, a deep and enlightened interest in the promotion of this great enterprise. The View gives on the right the altar, and above it the platform, on which rested the foundation stone; opposite it, on the left, is the centre tribune, where sat the King's delegate. On the right and left were the visitors. The view from the elevated platform was most lovely, extending over the rich plain between the capital and the distant mountains, with Vesuvius and the bright blue sea in the distance.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

AMONG the memorials to the brave who fell in the war, painted windows are prominent, from the great advances made of late years in this branch of art. The specimen here engraved has just been placed at the east end of the north aisle of St. Mary's Church, Chester, in memory of the heroes of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers who fell in the Crimea from the victory of the Alma to the capture of Sebastopol. The principal subject represents Aaron and Hur holding up the hands of Moses during the battle between Israel and Amalek, as thus recorded in Exodus xvii.:—"Then came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek: to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill with the rod of God in mine hand. So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek; and Moses, Aaron, and Hur went up to the top of the hill. And it came to pass when Moses held up his hand that Israel prevailed: and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone, and put it under him; and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun. And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword." The subject has been skilfully treated by the artist, who has unquestionably produced one of the finest windows in Chester. It is intended to place under the window an engraved tablet, on which

are to be inscribed the names of the fallen heroes. This fine window has been designed and executed by Mr. George Hedgeland, of Grove place, Lisson-grove. The subject—Hur, Aaron, and Moses—occupies three of the five lights; the other two bear scrolls, with the mottoes "Ich dien," and "Nec Aspera terrent," from the colours of the regiment; from which also are taken the Prince of Wales' feathers, which are placed in the upper part of the window. The emblems of England and France—the rose and fleur-de-lis—are repeated, alternately, in various parts of the window. The whole has been executed in the old style, no enamelled glass being employed.



CEREMONY OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT PUGLIA RAILWAY, BY THE NEAPOLITAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"GASTON DE FOIX."

The smallest of the three pictures bequeathed to the National Gallery by the poet Rogers, is a picture on panel, measuring fifteen inches by eleven inches, attributed by the best judges to Giorgione, and called "Gaston de Foix." It is a portrait of a young knight in armour—the head bare, the face seen in front, and full of melancholy sentiment. "Very noble in the figure and expression," says Mrs. Jameson, "and painted with great force and richness; it is apparently a study of armour, and has been attributed to Raphael."

On the back of the picture is the following inscription:—"Figure tirée d'un tableau du Giorgione d'une Ste. Vierge assise sur les ruées, avec St. Francois, et la presente qu'on pretend être Gaston de Foix; le tableau est à Castel Franco, dans le Trevisane. Cette note est de Mons. Mariette." Castel-Franco was the birthplace of Giorgione. If this figure represent Gaston de Foix, it must be in the character of St. George or St. Maurice, or some other warlike Saint.

BAIÆ, AND ITS VICINITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Our Sketch represents a site over which nature and classic history throw a peculiar degree of interest. Misenum, Baiæ, Avernus, Lucrinus—names which we lip with our earliest breath almost—are here brought before the eye at a glance. The traveller from a distant land who has dreamed of these spots from boyhood, visits them with that intensity of delight which it is not often given in a man's life to feel, and almost rejoices in the malaria which seems to have doomed them to the sanctity of silence and solitude. We have heard lately, however, rumours of an intention to reclaim these lands—to form a naval port of Lucrinus and Avernus, and thus to destroy all those poetical associations which have clung to the neighbourhood for eighteen hundred years. As the Sketch plainly shows, the harbingers of modern destructiveness are already visible—the flags of the land-surveyors are erected, and measurements are being made with a view to ascertain the practicability of the project, and the value of the land to be purchased. However painful may be the conviction, in this as in any other case, that the illusions of poetry must give way to utility, still we are of opinion that such illusions ought not to be tampered with unless the useful and practicable are clearly made out. It is just this point which is doubted by many engineers, of course by all our antiquaries, and perhaps their opinions derive some confirmation from history. This is by no means the first time that such a project has been entertained.

Agrippa conceived the idea of converting Avernus and Lucrinus into a port, and by command of Augustus carried it into immediate effect. It was called Portus Julius: a fleet of galleys equipped with



"GASTON DE FOIX."—PAINTED BY GIORGIONE.—BEQUEATHED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY BY MR. SAMUEL ROGERS.

20,000 men, floated on its waters for an entire winter, and then sailed out to do battle with Sextus Pompeius, who was signally defeated near Melazzo, in Sicily. It was then the wonder of the age, and our Horace sings its praise as a "regis opus," and Virgil exultingly says:—

An memorem portus. Lucrinoque
addita claustra
Atque indignatum magis stridoribus
aquor
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda
recluso
Tyrrenusque fretis immittitur aestus
Avernus.

Historians, however, make no farther mention of it after this period; and that, which was a most significant fact, Augustus removed his fleet from the Portus Julius to Misenum. It was said of this extraordinary work, "Navos admittit leves stationi inutilis." Strong natural obstacles existed even then to its success. The sea, when it was agitated, brought up here, as at Brindisi, an immense quantity of sand, which closed the entrance and raised the bottom of the lakes. That action of the sea still exists. Other difficulties are now superadded. On the night of the 29th September, 1838, after repeated shocks of earthquake, a conical mountain, now known as Monte Nuovo, rose from out the eastern side of the valley. It measures 500 palms in height, and 10,000 palms in circumference. By this appalling phenomenon the village of Tripergole was buried, and a portion of Lucrinus destroyed. No modern port, therefore, on this site could have even the same capacity as the Portus Julius. Again, to unite the two lakes, as is evident from the Sketch, a considerable cutting would be necessary; and when all is done the deposit from the surrounding mountains, as also from the sea, will ever tend to raise the bottom of the lakes, and make it "Stationi inutilis." We must not pursue the matter more in detail at present. No commencement of the works is to be made until the estimated value of the land has been paid to the proprietors, and before that is done, the real difficulties of the undertaking may be brought more clearly out to view than they even are at present. The chief engineer is Signor Import, a military engineer of much experience; and the comptroller of expenditure is Signor Quaranta, a brother of our eminent antiquary and "literato." With one or two exceptions, all the antiquarians are full of grief at a project which, if carried out, will destroy all their pleasant places—endanger the grotto of the Sibyl, the Temple of Apollo, and turn into a bivouac for dirty Neapolitan sailors spots which have ever been sacred to the Muses.

It only remains for us to point out and explain the different parts of the Sketch. In the distance, the first promontory is the Cape of Misenum—the low coast adjoining once formed the gardens of Lucullus. To these succeeds Baiæ and its Castle; in the port of Baiæ are seen many small vessels. Immediately in the background are Monte Procidia and the Island of Ischia. On the plain is Lake Lucrinus, by the peasants called Maricello; and separated from it by a considerable space of ground is Lake Avernus. It is surrounded by mountains, at the foot of which is the Temple of Apollo. The flags are signals placed at different points to regulate the operations of the engineers.

H. W.



THE PORT AND CASTLE OF BAIÆ: THE CAPE OF MISENUM; SITE OF THE GARDEN OF LUCULLUS; MONTE PROCIDIA AND THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA; AND THE LAKES LUCRINUS AND AVERNUS.

SANITARY REPORT ON ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

TWELVE years have elapsed since the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the health of towns was published. The valuable information it contained, and the additional knowledge communicated to the public in subsequent volumes, warned society against the evils of overcrowding, a want of ventilation, and defective sewerage and drainage. Much benefit resulted from these admirable publications. Baths and wash-houses were erected, to which the humblest classes had easy and cheap access; habits of personal cleanliness were adopted by many, and they who visited the modest households of the working classes saw with pleasure a marked improvement in domestic economy. That sanitary reform was voluntarily carried out to a great extent, both in the metropolis and in the provinces, and that it is on the increase, none can doubt, and indeed it is proved by the concurring testimony of those medical practitioners who exercise their noble profession in the humbler abodes of industry. It may well, therefore, excite surprise that negligence should prevail in one of the largest and most opulent parishes of the metropolis, and that the ordinary rules for sustaining health should be violated in St. Pancras Workhouse; yet such is the fact, if we are to credit the able and searching report of Dr. Henry Bence Jones, recently presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. Before noticing the details of that Report it is desirable to notice certain facts relative to the eternal laws of pure atmosphere and healthy breathing, by which we shall better understand that the Infirmary of St. Pancras Workhouse is more calculated to aggravate than to remove disease.

The Inspectors of Prisons in England have recommended not less than 1000 cubic feet for every prisoner as being essential to health and ventilation; and a less space may be considered as evidence of overcrowding. Writing on consumption, Sir James Clark states that "the respiration of a deteriorated atmosphere is one of the most powerful causes of tuberculous cachexia," that is, the constitutional affection which precedes the appearance of consumption. He says "if an infant, born in perfect health, and of the healthiest parents, be kept in close rooms, in which free ventilation and cleanliness are neglected, a few months will often suffice to induce tuberculous cachexia." He adds, and it is most pertinent to our present subject, "children reared in the workhouses of this country, and in similar establishments abroad, almost all become scrofulous; and this more, we believe, from the confined impure atmosphere in which they live, and the want of exercise, than from defective nourishment."

In the Report of Dr. Jones we have painful evidence of overcrowding and the absence of free ventilation. We have mentioned the rule laid down by the Inspectors of Prisons, and Dr. Jones observes that the College of Surgeons have refused to recognise as medical schools the hospitals which give less than 800 cubic feet to each patient, on the ground that less space, even with good ventilation, is injurious to the sick; but it is proper here to add, in the very words of Dr. Jones, "I consider that neither this standard nor any other can be correct." Nevertheless, he, of course, objects to overcrowding, as will presently appear. We now proceed to some of his facts, requesting the reader to bear in mind how much pure air, in the estimate of other authorities, is deemed requisite for health.

"In the three principal wards of the men's infirmary there are now (3rd January, 1856) 121 cases, with from 573 to 648 cubic feet per person. In the six principal women's wards there are 152 cases, with from 612 to 656 cubic feet per person." He states that, from want of accommodation in the infirmaries, on one of the days of his visit, ten men and two women were on the floor; and declares that Mr. Coster, the senior medical officer, informed him that he considered certain forms of disease, "ulcerative stomatitis and dysentery," causing death in some instances, had resulted in part from overcrowding. On this point Dr. Jones says, "in all the infirmary wards I consider the present crowding too great;" and he might well come to that conclusion, especially as he observed in some instances, where the beds were as close as possible, ten people with only 362 cubic feet each. In another department, where he found huddled together seventy women and ten children, the average space was reduced to 164 cubic feet per person. The vicious state of the air was tested chemically. In the last room to which we have referred, it contained considerably more than one per cent of carbonic acid, 1.14. In another dormitory there appeared two and three quarters per cent of carbonic acid, and in a third rather more than two per cent. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the patients complained of sickness, headache, and loss of appetite, and that many had fainting fits.

In many cases the sleeping accommodation is most wretched. According to the testimony of Phillips, the assistant nurse, many in the lower rooms have no beds or even ticks to lie on, but they sleep on the floor, on the table, on forms, or wherever they can find room to lie down." Dr. Jones himself says, "In the men's casual ward I saw in the evening, along the greater part of each side of the room, a wooden sloping frame, on which was placed some cocoa-nut fibre bags, some blankets, and rugs. About twenty-five adult men were expected to sleep that night on these planks." What is still more shocking, Mr. Waldegrave, one of the medical officers, told Dr. Jones that he had seen "ten men lying packed as close as possible on one of the planks." In the children's dormitory eighty-three children sleep, and there have been ninety, their ages being from seven to sixteen. Credit seems to be taken where only four children sleep in one room; but in the adjoining room "there have been eight children, between one and seven years old, in one bed, four feet six inches broad and five feet six inches long;" and it is stated that the result of this proximity is the spread of cutaneous disease.

In the men's day-room, redolent of tobacco, where from 50 to 150 are sometimes collected, Dr. Jones collected the air and detected one and a half per cent of carbonic acid. Here, as might be expected, there were constant complaints of headaches; and the man who had charge of it declared that, "if the door and windows were kept closed for an hour or two, they would be suffocated." In a cellar under ground fifteen persons slept; there was no chimney, and the scanty ventilation was admitted through the door. On the same level, also underground, there is a low long room, seven feet two inches high, containing thirty-two sleepers. In two wards, called separation wards, also underground, thirteen women and five children lived night and day. Some of the rooms even for the insane are underground, and for these unhappy creatures the drainage and ventilation are shown to be most objectionable.

The waiting-rooms for the out-door poor are severely condemned. Before eight o'clock on a wet morning Dr. Jones counted thirty people standing in the street before a locked gate, none being allowed to find shelter before nine. They have to pass through three pens, stepping over filth. Here the crowding is occasionally excessive, the number of applicants ranging from 300 to 900. Here several faint from offensive smells; relief is postponed sometimes till half-past five, sometimes till eight o'clock in the evening. Such is the fatigue arising from delay, and the suffering from standing so long in foul air, that the poor often give up their tickets of admission, and go away without relief. Some improvement in ventilation has taken place of late years, but it is still most defective, and the last relieving officer died from the effects of the polluted atmosphere, and as Dr. Jones thinks, of typhus.

Such is the sad picture drawn of St. Pancras Workhouse by this honest and fearless physician. The facts he has disclosed are a disgrace to the local authorities. St. Pancras is surely opulent enough to build additional accommodation, and we are certain that it contains a host of humane and generous inhabitants who are yet ignorant of the evils inflicted. Without doubt the publicity given to the case in these columns will rouse them to action.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BUTTER, DAIRIES, DAIRYMAIDS, AND FARMERS' WIVES.

WE do not share the intense admiration of everything foreign that it is at present the fashion to avow. We do not believe in the foreign system of railroads, paid for by Government; in a close monopoly of omnibuses; in street-building, where fifty men are set to work to do what ten do here; in houses, magnificent in decoration and design, without the ordinary decencies of a Cockney cottage; in cheap dinners, composed of flesh without nourishment, and savoury sauces, extracted from unimaginable things;—although we do believe that the railroad management, the omnibus, the street improvements, the architecture of houses, and the cookery of England are susceptible of material amendment in details; for which we must look to an improvement of public general education and opinion, and not to the interference of that incomparably most inefficient and corrupt manager, the "Government official." But there is one particular—speciality is the fashionable word—in which the foreigner does excel us, and that is BUTTER!

Go to France—in any department where goat's milk has not superseded cow's—go to Belgium, to Holland, to Switzerland, and you will find morning after morning on your breakfast-table delicious butter—bright coloured, firm, sweet—a real luxury—with your roll, be it of white wheat or black rye.

Even in Paris—where the meat is so vile that nothing but the genius of the cooks could disguise its want of flavour, and atone, if that were possible, for its toughness—the butter is always worthy of the admirable *café au lait* and faultless *petit pain* which the *conciérge* of a second-rate hotel contrives to bring up to you. How different is our condition in England, with a climate specially adapted for growing butter—mild and moist, and the land covered with rich pastures. Why, in almost all the hotels and dining-houses, in ninety per cent of private houses in the best towns of England, you find at best a white, hard, tasteless substance, in which sweet artfully "reduced" occupies at least half the place of what ought to be the genuine produce of a well-fed cow. But this is a favourable case; it constantly happens, even in respectable houses, that butter is a vile rancid compound, only to be endured when manufactured into one of the few principles of English cookery, "buttered toast;" and if Pater-Familias grumbles, he is then told the actual truth that in most shops there is no such thing as genuine butter to be had, that the public taste has become degraded. Just as George I. could not bear native oysters in natural freshness, so there are West-end customers who must have their butter hardened and whitened with suet to bring it to their taste. While in those few establishments where genuine Epping, Cambridge, and Dorset butter is sold, the price is enormous—seldom under 1s. 8d. a pound. And yet this is the same country where a great light of agriculture, Mr. William Miles, M.P., a Councillor of the Royal Agricultural Society, pleaded earnestly for a mixture of tar with the grease imported for machinery, at a low duty, lest some unhappy carter or stoker should use it with his loaf, to the grievous injury of the true British dairyman. There is still a heavy duty on butter; and as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer can spare the money, the rising generation, headed by Pater Familias, must combine in an anti-Butter-law League.

But that will not be enough. We have an immense importation of foreign butter now—good, bad, and abominable. The difficulty lies deeper than the foreign market—it rests at home, where the absurd education of portionless ladies teaches them everything but what is useful, and leads them to despise or neglect the knowledge that would make their husbands prosperous and themselves happy. We have not one word to say against the piano or the embroidery-needle. Fancy work has its uses; and, as for music, we should like to hear it from every cottage in the kingdom. But accomplishments and usefulness are not incompatible. We do not ask our farmers' wives and daughters to bare their arms, rise at four a.m., and plunge into the hard work of butter-making, any more than we expect our middle-class wives to burn their faces and black their hands over the kitchen fire and the pots and pans. But we know that those wives who have mastered the principles and practice of good cookery, and who have accomplished themselves in pastry and jellies, keep learned cooks in better order, save wages in unlearned girls whom they teach, and enable the struggling barrister or M.D., or hard-working professionalist to entertain his friends now and then, without the infliction and endless expense of a hired "professed cook," or contributions from the stale stores of the pastrycook.

At the Edinburgh confectioners' you often see a notice that "A young ladies' class is held here." We think that in all country schools a class on the chemical principles and practice that leads to producing good butter and cheese might take the place of a good deal of superficial stuff. There is at present an all but unlimited demand for good butter in every large town. Good butter depends on good cows, good feeding, and good manufacture. There are plenty of dairymen who make first-rate butter by the rule of thumb; they cannot tell you how or why they succeed or fail. But the principles are perfectly well known, and the process is as certain in its results as the manufacture of a plum-pudding. A lady who understands these principles—and they are simple enough—who has a talent for making her servants orderly and neat—can make a dairymaid of any willing, healthy, industrious girl. She is not at the mercy of any rule-of-thumb vixen; she need not be robbed or put off with inferior quality. She can make sure of a first-rate article every week, saleable wholesale by contract at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. a pound in the London market.

A lady with knowledge need not work, but her knowledge keeps her little army at work, and she trusts to her subaltern officers, with the help of occasional visits. And then, what is the result? Why, in our extensive agricultural towns, when we ask, in the face of admirable pastures on slopes well suited for Italian ryegrass, why there is no dairy? it is a common answer, "my wife does not understand it, and it is so difficult to get a good dairymaid."

Yet there are few modes in which an active, intelligent lady can lay out £500, that brings less than £20 a year in the Funds, more profitably than in fifty acres of dairy land; while in an established farm a dozen well-managed dairy cows would in as many years portion a couple daughters.

Let us recommend to the attention of the Ladies' College the advantage of a Class on Dairy Management. There are very competent professors to be found round Charing-cross—one the author of an admirable paper, which still lies buried under bundles of idle speeches at the great house in Hanover-square.

As for the book which has formed the subject of this discourse—"Dairy Farming," by Agricola—it is beautifully got up, and well suited, to use the common phrase, "to adorn the shelves of an agricultural library;" and that is all we can say in its favour, for it is perfectly commonplace—not up in the latest information, as for instance in the last papers on "Butter," read at the Royal Agricultural Meeting by Mr. Dixon, Mr. Thomas Scott, and Professor May; and many of the more important statements are either half told or incorrect. We have not yet seen a better work on the management of the dairy than the shilling volume of Richardson's "Rural Handbooks," edited by the late Mr. Milburne. Agricola's account of Italian rye-

grass—decidedly the most valuable addition of food for dairy farms that had been made since the introduction of drilled mangold, is extremely meagre; although a very able paper on the subject, read by Mr. Morton before the Central Farmers' Club, last year, has appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette*. He makes no reference to Mr. Dickenson (formerly of Willesden, now of New Park, Hants), to whom we are indebted for the best quality and best mode of cultivating this admirable perennial.

The chapter on manures is as remarkable for its mistakes as its omissions. In speaking of guano, he forgets the special circumstance required to make it of the least value, viz., that it should be gathered in a region where rain rarely—or, as in Peru, never—falls. According to Agricola's account the islands of Scotland would yield valuable guano. Of superphosphate and the other concentrated manures, founded on fresh bones or on fossils—the most valuable agricultural discovery of the day—Agricola says not one word. His observations about "sewage manure being wasted" are merely a repetition of an old fallacy of the late Board of Health. Sewage manure is at present little used in England, because guano, nitrate of soda, superphosphate and the other concentrated powerful manures, are found more effective, more portable, and therefore cheaper. We should be curious to hear what a first-rate Norfolk farmer would think of using dried sewage manure, with crushed bones, to turnips, in preference to the turnip manures of Lawes or Ramsay, or to Peruvian guano and home-made foldyard dung. The statements as to the superior value of liquid manure (except for mown grass) are totally incorrect. The Mr. Lee quoted is a town surveyor and no authority. Those curious on the subject will do well to consult "A Chapter on the Value of Town Sewage," in a volume ("Sanitary Reform") recently published by Stamford, Charing-cross, in which all the evidence on the comparative value of manures is condensed. "Agricola" promises a second edition. He cannot commence it too soon; there is plenty of room for a valuable book on the subject he has chosen. At present even his article on "Churns" is most imperfect. He seems not to have seen the best churns, and says not one word on steam-driven churns, or the use of steam to produce an even temperature in the dairy—the essential for certainty in butter manufacture.

S. S.

AUSTRALIA.

(Extracts from the Private Correspondence of a Lady.)

OCT. 16th.—You inquire about the native Australians, but in the towns they rarely make their appearance. However, last week, at St. Kilda, I saw a party of aborigines enter an omnibus, in which were several well-dressed persons. The men had on English clothing, but the women only the blanket. I should think they must have been rather surprised at this mode of locomotion. Generally, they are very intelligent-looking, far more so than the negro race; and they all have very glossy, wavy, black hair, of which they are remarkably proud. They are shrewd, and not easily imposed on. Before they commence a drinking bout they always deposit everything of value they have about them in a place of safety. A friend of ours—a squatter—is now staying in Melbourne, and has with him his groom, a native of the Murray district. He is a remarkably well-formed and intelligent young man, and, I hear, is a great favourite with all the servants at the hotel where they are staying. Mr. — tells me he has four native servants, and he finds them quite as good and useful servants as Europeans: one always insists on being called by his master's name, and another will answer to no other name than Mr. Latrobe, indeed they usually assume some fine or celebrated name. Mr. — is, I hear, very much respected by the blacks, and all in the neighbourhood of his stations regard him as their master. He says if they commit any great crime he banishes them to one of his distant stations, and gives them another name.

OCT. 20th.—Last night we went for the first time to the theatre. It is about the same size as Drury Lane, and it most elaborately decorated, too much so for my taste. The fronts of the two tiers of boxes are white, covered with an arabesque pattern in gold, and in the centre of the panels are groups of flowers, and below the panels wreaths of bright-coloured flowers. This part looked very well, but the box curtains are amber, with blue fringes, while the boxes are lined with bright crimson. Bright colours are very much indulged in here, and many of the ladies vie with the birds in the brilliancy of their attire. It is no new thing to tell you of the trouble I have with servants, and I have again had to seek a new one. A lady informed me that she had been most fortunate in those she had obtained from the Government dépôt, so I determined to try my luck there, and to-day have been. It is a formidable business, I assure you, to go there; but a friend, who had frequently been, kindly accompanied me. It is a very large establishment. We had first to go to an office, where a clerk inquired name, residence, calling, &c. We then received a paper containing most of these particulars, and were directed to another part of the building, which had a very high fence, the gates being locked, and guarded by police. One of them examined the paper, and we were then allowed to enter the court in front of the single women's department. The matron, a very venerable and rather lady-like person, came to meet us, and conducted us to a verandah, where there were perhaps fifty young women. I was anxious to obtain an English or Scotch servant, but the only one at all suitable was Irish, so I decided on engaging her. To-morrow I shall have to go to sign an agreement, take a dray with me for the boxes, and bring the lady away.

OCT. 24th.—Our friend Mr. —, who went to Ballarat, has, for a time, abandoned gold-digging, as he says there are about ten chances to one of making even a living, and a thousand to one of making a fortune; he and his mate obtained four ounces of gold from one hole, and sunk seventeen "shiclers," which are deep pits, or holes, where there is no gold to be found. I am often very sorry for nice gentlemanly youths, who come out here direct from school or college, and find all their golden dreams dispelled on their arrival; but who are determined not to despair, and take any employment, however menial it may be. The majority of new arrivals give gold-digging or quartz-crushing a trial, but very few succeed; and "new chums" frequently find themselves reduced to their last penny, and are then obliged to earn their bread as they can. The most successful persons at the diggings appear to be those with some amount of colonial experience.

WEALTH, LEARNING, AND HUNGER.—A native of Constantinople named Theoni, about fifty years of age, was found dead in his lodgings No. 7, Rue des Vieux Augustins, one morning last week; and on examination it turned out, extraordinary to relate, that he had literally died of hunger. He was, it appeared, possessed of a good fortune, but was so passionately addicted to learning that he entirely neglected himself, and passed whole days amongst his books and manuscripts without thinking of taking food. His apartment was in a state of indescribable filth; his person was, if possible, still worse, as, for two years, he had changed neither his linen nor clothes, and he was dreadfully emaciated. His attainments were very great, and he spoke not fewer than twelve languages with facility, and knew others. At one time, too, he held high official dignities in his own country, and was even an ambassador, but he abandoned everything for his study. His lodgings were encumbered with piles of books and manuscripts, in almost every language; and, in addition to them, he possessed a great number of rare and curious objects, such as Eastern arms of all kinds, Damascus blades, antiquities, autographs of celebrated persons, &c. By his will he leaves six manuscripts, supposed to be extremely precious, to the Mazarine Library, and his fortune partly to his family and partly to the church des Petits Pères.—*Galignani*.

IMPERIAL HUMILITY.—On Thursday next the ceremony of the washing of feet will take place in the Palace of Hofburg. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, in presence of the Court, will, with their own hands, perform this ablation on twelve old men, and twelve old women, who will be dressed in the fashion of the middle ages; after which their Majesties will assist at a dinner, served to the old people in the salons of the palace. The dinner will consist of four select dishes with dessert, and a certain quantity of the best wine poured into a tin goblet, bearing an inscription which will recall the souvenir of this memorable day. On being conducted to the *viature* each will receive thirty pieces of silver money.—*Austrian Gazette*.

THE POPE AND HIS IMPERIAL GODSON.—A complete and magnificently adorned set of baby clothes, with all the requisite apparatus suited to the first wants of his Imperial godson or goddaughter, are now being prepared, by the Pope's orders, with all possible dispatch; and, after much discussion, the eminent Cardinal has been fixed upon who is to have the honour of representing the person of the Pontiff at the baptismal ceremony at Paris. It has been decided that, next to going in person, the most complimentary thing for his Holiness to do would be to send his *alter ego*, Cardinal Patrizi, who, in his character of Vicar-General is habitually considered to be acting for and representing the Pope.—*Letter from Rome, March 15*.

LITERATURE.

THE MODERN SCOTTISH MINSTREL. Edited by Dr. ROGERS. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh. Vols. I. and II.

The poetic genius of Scotland is generally considered as peculiarly lyric, and it has become a matter for congratulation, if not a national boast, that few countries of the same extent and with the same number of population can show such a variety of song as Scotland. It has certainly been fortunate for what has been called the "untutored muse," that it has always found some patriotic individual willing to collect and arrange in a permanent form compositions that in other countries might have floated for a season in newspapers and periodicals, and then disappeared for ever.

The design of the editor of the present work is to bring together the best songs of the best writers of the last half-century, to arrange them chronologically, and preceding the composition of each writer will appear a short biographical sketch, giving the leading events in the life of the author. This will in all probability become a very interesting portion of the work. So far as the editor has progressed the sketches are written with great fairness and considerable tact, and we like them none the less because of a certain bias in favour of the author who, for the time being, is the editor's hero.

It is not a little remarkable that many of the most popular Scottish songs, whether pathetic or humorous, are from the pens of women. Joanna Baillie gives us "Saw ye Johnnie comin'?" "Wood and married and a'"; and "Poverty parts good company." From Lady Anne Barnard we have the inimitable "Auld Robin Gray," which for unaffected simplicity has never been excelled; but we have never been able to understand why for more than fifty years she should have declined to acknowledge the authorship. For the first time we learn something of the varied talents of Carolina Barrow Nairn, whose deathless "Land o' the leal" follows the clever song of "Caller Herrin'." Here also is "The laird o' Cockpen," her song of the attained Scottish nobles, which induced King George IV. to sanction the restitution of the forfeited title of Biron to her husband. The first volume has a portrait and memoir of Sir Walter Scott; and, in addition to the names already mentioned, selections from the works of James Montgomery, Hector Macneil, John Skhner, and others whose names have hitherto remained unattached to songs of high reputation.

The second volume contains sketches and selections from the works of Tamahill, Sir Alexander Boswell, Campbell, Richard Galt, Wm. Laidlaw, and some half score of others whose names we were unfamiliar with as writers of song. We were not prepared to find among the unknown poets of Scotland that of Dr. Henry Duncan, the founder of savings-banks. Commencing life as a banker's clerk, he found its duties uncongenial, and resolved to enter the Church of Scotland. At Edinburgh he was the associate of Brougham, Horner, and Henry Petty (now the Marquis of Lansdowne); and by the Earl of Mansfield he was made the minister of Rothwell, in Dumfriesshire, where his first savings-bank was established; and a few years afterwards he originated the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, one of the most successful provincial papers in the kingdom. A quotation from his song entitled the "Roof of Straw," will enable the reader to estimate the general character of his verse:—

I ask no lordling's titled name,
Nor miser's hoarded store;
I ask to live with those I love—
Contented, though I'm poor.
From joyless pomp and heartless mirth
I gladly will withdraw,
And hide me in this lowly vale,
Beneath my roof of straw.

The most attractive portion of the second volume, apart from the poetry, is the carefully-written and characteristic sketch of the "Life of James Hogg," whose likeness is the frontispiece. The following extract from a letter of Professor Wilson, is not very favourable to a high sense of self-respect:—

Without asking either you or Mr. Blackwood, I have written a "Noctes" in which my dear shepherd again appears. I hope you will think I have done right. I intend to write six within the year; and it is just, and no more than just, that you should receive five guineas a sheet. Enclosed is that sum for No. I. of the New Series.

In plain language, he received five guineas a sheet for the use of his name, without knowing anything of what was to be written, beyond the assurance that he (Wilson) would for the future do all he could to prevent anything happening disagreeable to Hogg's feelings.

The sketch is enriched by letters from Mrs. Tennant, William Howitt, Thomas Pringle, Allan Cunningham, and others, desiring his aid in sundry literary works; but the raciest of all is a letter from Southey replying to one of Hogg's, in which he had expressed some anxiety that Southey should be less hostile to Jeffrey, and so secure a more favourable reception of his forthcoming poem of "Roderick":—

"* * * You little know me if you imagine that my thoughts of fear or favour would make me abstain from speaking publicly of Jeffrey as I think, and as he deserves. I despise his commendation, and defy his malice. * * * For myself, popularity is not the mark I shoot at; if it were, I should not write such poems as "Roderick;" and Jeffrey can no more stand in my way to fame than Tom Thumb could stand in my way in the street. He knows that he dealt unfairly and maliciously by me. * * * Netting (a word of Hogg's) is a gentle term for which he has to undergo. In due season he shall be scorpioned and rattlesnaked." When I take him in hand it shall be to dissect him alive, and make a preparation of him to be exhibited in *terrorem*, an example to all future pretenders to criticism. He has a forehead of native brass, and I will write upon it with aquafortis. I will serve him up to the public like a turkey's gizzard—aliced, scored, peppered, salted, cayenned, grilled, and bedevilled. I will bring him to justice: he shall be executed in prose, and gibbeted in verse.

And this from the amiable and ever-charitable Southey!

To the lovers of Scottish song we commend these volumes, although the editor has not quite come up to the promise of his introduction. He has admitted songs that might have been excluded, and excluded many that ought to have been introduced. Without detracting from the merits of the productions of the Baroness Nairn, we can see no just reason for publishing thirty-nine of her songs, and only five of Campbell's, and those not his five best. To future editions of Scottish song the collection of Dr. Rogers will supply abundant material for a due appreciation of the genius of the time to which his attention has been directed.

DISTINGUISHED GENERALS DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR.

By J. W. COLE, II.P. 21st Fusiliers. Bentley.

The late glorious achievements of the British and French armies in the Crimea have added new lustre to the military profession. Other men there are—philosophers, historians, poets, musicians, artists—who in their several ways are doing services to their country and to humanity; but the brave hearts who, at the call of duty went forth from happy homes to suffer disease and wounds and death for our sakes deserve our first thanks. Writers and persons in authority have occasionally had cause to complain of the diplomatic and strategical management of the war; but never have they had reason to find fault with the conduct of the soldiers. Honours and shouts of welcome await those who return; and those who remain behind ennobling the Russian soil with their graves will assuredly not be forgotten. The survivors of the bloody fields of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and Sebastopol, by noting the pride with which England cherishes the memory of those dead heroes who served her in times gone by, may judge of the glory that awaits themselves. Contemporaries may be ungrateful—posterity never is. Raglan, so cruelly abused and misunderstood in his old age, will shine out gloriously, in his true colours when party feelings and petty spite are forgotten; and many another name at present eclipsed will assert its claim to attention when a right-minded and impartial biographer, such as the author of the present "Memoirs of Peninsular Generals," shall arise to record the Crimean campaign.

Mr. Cole, in a sensible and well-written preface, prepares his readers for the painful scenes which he, in his duty of historian, is compelled to recall when sister-nations like England and France waged unnatural war against each other. "But history," says the author, "must not be falsified. * * * During the last general war the English arms achieved great successes, and we value doubly the friendship of the gallant enemy who fought us so fairly and so openly on all occasions, gave us such an infinity of trouble, and established a mutual esteem on so many desperately-contested fields." This is written in the true spirit of a biographer and a soldier, and augurs well for the work it introduces. Let none of our readers imagine that they have here a dry statement of births and deaths—victories and defeats. Nothing of the sort. Here is a chronicle of one of the most interesting of modern campaigns, written after the style of Plutarch's Lives, and bearing a resemblance in many important features to those renowned essays. Each memoir is a little story in itself—having its own hero, its own plot, and its own dénouement—each at the same time forming part of a great scheme of which the plot is the subjugation of the French influence in the Peninsula, and the hero the Duke

of Wellington. Among others of those distinguished generals whose attributes and achievements Mr. Cole has recorded, we discover the names of Marshal Beresford, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir Thomas Picton, and Sir John Moore—a name which is endeared by those touching lines of Wolfe in which his burial is described. As a specimen of the strong simple language in which the book is written, we cannot do better than quote the passage relating to the death of Moore:—

Sir John Moore received his mortal wound soon after the action commenced (Battle of Corunna, Jan. 17th, 1809). A cannon-shot lacerated his left shoulder and chest while he was in earnest conversation with Captain (now Lord) Hardinge, and struck him to the ground. With the help of some Highlanders and Guardsmen, he was placed in a blanket, and moved slowly to the rear. While being lifted his sword became entangled, and Hardinge endeavoured to unbuckle the belt to take it off; but Moore stopped him, and said, with true soldier-like feelings, "It is as well as it is; I had rather it should go out of the field with me." He was then conveyed to his quarters in Corunna, where he lingered for several hours in intense agony, but still retaining his habitual calmness and presence of mind: he spoke kindly to all who approached, declared his satisfaction at the defeat of the enemy, and yielded up his spirit with the firmness of a hero and a patriot. As he had expressed a wish to be laid where he fell, the rampart of the citadel of Corunna was chosen for his resting-place. A working party of the 9th Regiment turned up the earth, and before dawn his remains, wrapped in a military cloak, were consigned to the grave by the officers of his staff. The burial service was read by torchlight, and the distant guns of the enemy formed an appropriate accompaniment.

The sketches of character are throughout admirably portrayed, and the groupings are managed with an artistic nicety which would do honour to some of our novelists. In this age, when the great patrons of literature, the ladies, encourage with so much exclusiveness the circulating libraries, or, as they have been denominated, the "literary sweet-stuff shops," it is difficult for matter-of-fact books to find a purchaser. But we do not think such will be the fate of the present work, which—albeit it records events that have actually taken place—is as interesting as a romance.

A FOREIGNER'S JUDGMENT OF LONDON. AUS LONDON. DISSOLVING VIEWS. By EMMA NIENDORF. Berlin. 1855.

Ever since the Great Exhibition of 1851 there has been an increased demand in Germany for books about England and the English people. After the German revolution of 1848 and 1849 the old *penchant* of the German mind towards England, English literature, English habits, and English institutions, revived, and supplanted those sympathies with France which in part occasioned the revolution. To this source may be traced the increase of German books relative to England and her metropolis. One of the most interesting and characteristic of these is Emma Niendorf's "Aus London. Dissolving Views." It belongs to that light class of literature upon which severe criticism is ungracious, for it is intended, as it were, only for the hour, and attains the end its author contemplated [if it succeeds in enlivening a monotonous railway journey, or a dull evening at the fireside. It must also be borne in mind that Madame Niendorf does not undertake to give a complete account of London, her stay having been limited to four weeks during the autumn of the year 1854. The book is nothing more nor less than it pretends to be—a month's residence in London. She makes many happy—but also, we are sorry to say, many very unhappy—remarks both about the English metropolis and the English people. The writer being a lady—and an accomplished one too—we feel it almost to be a matter of critical gallantry to speak first of the bright side of her work. And, indeed, there are many pleasant chapters in it, many lively and attractive descriptions. Women invariably write best about things they like or admire. Schiller says:—"Wherever women do not love, there they have given already their verdict." In the contrary case, they are almost invariably in the wrong when they indulge in genuine criticism—which, with them, is often identical with finding fault. When, therefore, Madame Niendorf endeavours to convey favourable impressions, be it of persons or things, she is sure to be in the right. When she really admires, whether the object of her admiration be the "summer fog," enveloping the green fields of Hampstead and Hornsey, or a literary "lion," or a stage favourite of London, there it is that she displays her descriptive talents to most advantage. The following is a summary of her impressions of London:—"A protracted residence in London," she says, "has the effect of making people pensive and earnest. London is, as it were, a struggle, a burden to be borne with vigour, a sea to be swum through with boldness. London presents to the eye of the observer the most strongly-expressed and the most extensive type of present and future social life; you see history and humanity in it as in a focus. A journey to London forms an epoch in one's life. A stay at Paris is for the spring and summer of the mind. Paris signifies only the present and the past; London, massive and iron-like, the future. The English capital will endure and flourish."

In turning to the weaker portions of the work we confess to feeling somewhat offended with some of her statements. When speaking unfavourably she takes refuge in that well-known trick or mannerism with which "our own correspondents" choose to clothe their political mysteries: she throws the responsibility of the assertion on her companions whom she met at London. Those persons, for instance, are made to say ill-natured things about English morality and English ladies—which, however erroneous they may be, she is all the while, though covertly, approving of. Now the case stands thus:—Either the persons introduced into the story were incompetent judges of English manners; or, being competent, spoke in jest or ill humour, or spoke only of a particular class; or perhaps we come nearer to the truth of the matter when we hazard the conjecture that the informants were fictitious persons having an exclusive existence in the imagination of the authoress.

Madame Niendorf's style of writing reminds us somewhat of the style of Prince Pickler Muskau. Every true-born German aristocrat—and Madame Niendorf may boast that her coat of arms is as ancient as that of brave old Count Pappenheim, who fell fighting against Gustavus Adolphus at the famous battle of Lützen—must feel somewhat disappointed, when arriving at London, because he will not find here his beloved "Fremdenblätter," which in the towns of his fatherland supply him with the comfort of seeing his arrival duly and faithfully recorded; and there are, besides, other regions to get entrance into which, alas! something more (however vulgar that "more" may be) is required at London than an ancient coat of arms. But we must say that the authoress, when she experienced these disappointments, has often most admirably succeeded in conquering them. And, besides, it must have been consoling to her to find that she was enabled to be present at a prorogation of Parliament, and to find herself there in the same brilliant room with a true-born German Prince "as handsome as one of the knights of De la Motte Fouquet!" Pickler, even had he seen her Majesty herself, surrounded by the beautiful nobility of England, would have been less enthusiastic in his praise. But, on the other hand, this very lack of reserve renders the style of Madame Niendorf infinitely more alluring than that of Pickler Muskau; for we find in it very often the true thought in dishabille.

THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. BY SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. Eighteenth edition, 1856. Hurst and Blackett.

This is the eighteenth edition of a standard work so universally known, that little more need be said than to announce its appearance, and to affirm that it fully bears out its high reputation. The book has evidently undergone a thorough revision, and has been brought down to the present time with due care and attention. The articles at the end of the volume, peculiar to this Peerage, on "Foreign Titles born by British Subjects," and on "Peerages recently Extinct," are particularly interesting.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Austrian Member of Committee of Conference charged with the task of drawing up the articles of the treaty of peace is Baron Hubner, and not Count Buol, as an English paper has asserted. Neither is M. Cayov a member of the committee. Piedmont is represented by M. de Villamarina. Prussia, whose position is still a most delicate one, is not represented in the special committee. It is affirmed that the treaties of 1841, and all the other questions directly raised by the war in the East, will not exclusively engage the attention of the Congress after the signing of the treaty of peace properly so called. The state of Italy will also, it is thought, form the subject of at least an officious investigation on the part of the plenipotentiaries. Piedmont, which has a right to expect a just compensation for the sacrifices she has imposed on herself, and which France and England must wish to see arranged to her satisfaction, insists strenuously on Austria removing unconditionally her sequestrations on the property of the Lombard emigrants who have become Sardinian subjects. The occupation of the Roman States will also be discussed; it is contrary to treaties, and, sooner or later, will have to be solved by the simultaneous departure both of the Austrian and French troops. It remains to be seen whether the Pope, as soon as the support of foreign bayonets shall have been withdrawn, will be able to prevent the revolution from breaking out among the people, ever ready to rise against the incapable Government that assumes to rule them. A change in the organisation of this Government seems to be the only remedy adapted to the situation; and, if the question comes to be mooted on this ground, it is doubtful, if we except Austria, whether the Holy See will find any champions among the members of the Conference.—*Independence Belge.*

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"THE MARTYRDOM OF RIDLEY AND LATIMER."—PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

WITH this impressive picture we close our illustrations from the Exhibition of the British Institution. In the Catalogue appears the following epigraph:—

This scene took place on the 16th of October, 1555, close to the city ditch, outside the north gate and Bocardo, in front of Balliol College, Oxford; when the Martyrs, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were taken from their prison, the Bocardo, to the place of suffering. Lord Williams of Tame arrived from London with the commission for the execution: he was accompanied by the Mayor and Sheriffs of Oxford. They had been tried by an Ecclesiastical Commission, consisting of the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Bristol and Gloucester, and Dr. Brooks, who was also head of Balliol College. The sister of Bp. Ridley, and his brother-in-law, the humane keeper of his prison, and his wife, with Sir Henry Lea, Sir George Barnes, Sir — Dobs, Kt. and Alderman of London, the officers of the Guard, and many friends followed them. Ridley arrived first at the place, earnestly looking towards heaven, and upon seeing Latimer near him ran to him, embraced, and kindly kissed him; and they who stood near reported that they comforted each other; Ridley saying, "Be of good cheer, brother, for God will assuage the fury of the flame, or else strengthen us to abide it." After this Dr. Smith preached the sermon, to which Ridley was prevented from replying, his mouth having been violently stopped.—*Vide Foxe's History of the Sufferings of the Martyrs.*

This picture possesses the twofold merit of making the spectator feel and understand the whole story at a single glance, while his attention is gradually directed to the various incidents in the scene. In the middle distance stand the Bishop-Martyrs, with hands outstretched imploringly, not towards their persecutors, but heavenward. On the extreme right are ranged the persecuting band, variously grouped, some sitting, others standing, beneath the gloomy walls of Balliol College. On the extreme left of the picture are grouped the friends of the Martyrs, backed by the city walls, the Bocardo, the chief entrance into Oxford, and the tower of St. Michael's Church. Glancing between these two adverse groups, and on, past the actors in this sad scene, who are condemned to immediate suffering, the eye rests on the open country. The moment chosen is that when Ridley, who was the first to arrive on the scene of torture, embraces and comforts Latimer, by saying, "Be of good cheer, brother, for God will either assuage the fury of the flames, or else strengthen us to abide it."

Conspicuous in his scarlet robes, and occupying the centre of the group on the right, is seen Lord Williams of Tame, seated, holding, and apparently reading aloud, the commission from the Crown for the execution, with orders for arming the citizens in case of opposition to the diabolical decree. The three Bishops who tried "the Martyrs," the Mayor and Sheriffs of Oxford, and numerous monks and friars, among whom were fourteen or more reverend doctors, also form part of the group. The window from which Dr. Brooks, head master of Balliol, viewed the terrible scene, is shown to this day; nor has the painter forgotten Dr. Brooks. More immediately in the foreground below is Dr. Smith, mounted in a pulpit, preparing to preach the faggot sermon.

Among the group of friends on the left hand are Mrs. Shipside, Ridley's sister, who sinks at the sight of what is going forward, and falls into the arms of a stranger. The keeper of the prison and his wife, who had been so friendly to the Martyrs, shuddering turn away. Other notable persons here are Sir Henry Lea, Sir George Barnes, Sir — Dobs, Knight and Alderman of London, with officers of the Guard, to whom the condemned Bishops had left portions of their garments as relics.

Although the imaginative powers of the painter will be greatly admired in the composition of this picture, the fidelity of the accessories greatly enhances its value as a representation of the terrible event. The architecture and general scenery are, as nearly as may be, those which existed at the time; the painter having, in addition to a careful study of the spot, availed himself of a view taken by Rndolfo Aagas in the year 1578, or only twenty-three years after the tragedy.

PARMA DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—The city of Parma and the surrounding country has again been laid under a state of siege. This has arisen from renewed attempts at assassination. The Auditor of the War Department, Gaetano Bordi, was stabbed in the back by an assassin the other evening, when walking with another officer. His life is in the greatest danger. The assassin has escaped. This, coming after the very recent assassination of the Inspector of Prisons, has caused the state of siege.

WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.—Since I last wrote the frost has continued severe, but the boisterous weather which prevailed during the greater part of last week has gradually subsided, and the last two days have been comparatively calm and serene. The cold was very intense on the 8th, the day on which the last mail left, and it was the more severely felt on account of a sharp north wind which never ceased the whole day. The highest temperature in the shade was at noon, and then the thermometer indicated seven degrees below the freezing point. At seven a.m. and seven p.m. the mercury stood at 18 deg. F., and at a later hour it fell considerably lower. Towards night a slight fall of snow occurred. The following day the wind, though blowing from the same quarter and sufficiently cutting, was less strong, and the temperature gradually rose under the sun's influence, but, at the highest, was still four or five degrees below the freezing point. It was too cold for the usual church parades to take place in the open air. Yesterday, the 10th, there was scarcely any wind, and the atmosphere was clear, bright, and cheerful. The sun exerted so much power that the hardened surfaces became dissolved into the usual mud, and nearly all the patches of drifted snow gradually disappeared. The hills and mountains to the eastward, however, retain their white aspect, and appear as if still deeply covered. At present there is every indication of settled fine weather. The continued succession of storms greatly disarranged and delayed the arrivals and departures of the mails last week. The mail due on Thursday last, the 6th, was not delivered till the morning of the 9th instant, and the mail due yesterday has not yet come to hand. Our latest London dates are at present up to February 23. The mail for England, which should have left the Crimea on the 4th inst., was detained, the mail-boat not venturing to sea until the 8th, when another mail was made up in due course.—*Letter from the Camp, March 11.*

STATUES FOR THE EGYPTIAN HALL IN THE MANSION HOUSE.

SOME few years ago the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of London were most unexpectedly induced to evince an interest in the Fine Arts, and to express a sympathy with something beyond turtle and the *Maria Wood* barge, swan-upping to Staines, or steaming to Yantlet Creek. How this was brought about we have never distinctly heard. Mr. Bennoch, then an active and influential member of the Court of Common Council, had a lion's share in this enlargement of corporate sympathies east of Temple-bar; and the result of his ceaseless labours was that certain commissions were given to English sculptors for poetic statues in marble to decorate the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor of London.

The artists called in by the Court of Common Council were Mr. Bailey, R.A., the pupil of Flaxman, and the celebrated sculptor of "Eve at the Fountain;" Mr. Marshall, R.A., who studied under Chantrey, and gave us what Chantrey could not have given us—his exquisite figure of "Sabrina;" Mr. McDowell, R.A., to whose fine sense of what is beautiful in art we owe that charming figure of "The Girl Reading," together with Mr. Lough, and Mr. Thrupp, sculptors with a poetic feeling for what is pure and noble in the art they cultivate and adorn.

When the commissions were first announced the feeling of surprise west of Temple-bar was something wonderful. The subjects selected were maliciously announced as "Whittington and his Cat," "Walworth and Wat Tyler," "Bloodworth putting out the Fire of London," "Beckford at Court," and "Sir William Curtis in his Highland Costume," one and all in the Gog and Magog fashion—very big and very beastly. Still greater was the surprise when the real subjects were announced. And it was found that the commissions thus liberally given had nothing to do with onstards or turtle—with the City or the citizens—but were commissions such as Lord Lansdowne might give for the decoration of the Bowood, or Sir Charles Eastlake might order for the apartments of the Royal Academy.

The room for which the commissions were designed is the great Banqueting-room in the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor. This celebrated room was built by Dance, the City Architect, on the scale of an Egyptian edifice described by Vitruvius, and in this way obtained the name it still bears of the Egyptian Hall. It is in many respects a fine room, but bereft of that kind of classical decoration which the Statues (engraved in our present Number) are designed to supply. They will add materially to the architectural beauty of Dance's building.

The architectural requirements of the Hall rendered it necessary that the statues should be standing figures. The selection is not to be found fault with. Two are male figures, four are female. The male figures represent "Timon" and "Comus;"—the former by Mr. Thrupp, the latter by Mr. Lough. The four female figures are called "Griseida," "Leah," "Morning Star," and "Egeria." "Griseida," a statue of exquisite delicacy, is from the chisel of Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A. "Leah," a figure of great natural beauty, is the work of Mr. Patrick McDowell, R.A.

STATUES FOR THE EGYPTIAN HALL IN THE MANSION HOUSE.



"GRISELDA."—BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.



"EGERIA."—BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.



"TIMON."—BY F. THRUFP.

"Morning Star," will add to the well-earned reputation of Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A.; and "Egeria" will not diminish the fame which Mr. Foley, A.R.A., has acquired for poetic beauty of conception, grace of outline, and care in execution.

When the six additional statues are erected for which commissions were given last year, the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor will, in point of sculptural decoration, surpass the most beautiful of public or private buildings existing in London. Let us hope that the good

taste which prompted this wise expenditure will not be suffered to die out with the twelve statues for the Egyptian Hall. A new roof to the Guildhall—a roof in harmony with the existing portions of the old building—is sadly wanted.



"COMUS."—BY J. G. LOUGH.



"LEAH."—BY P. MACDOWELL, R.A.



"MORNING STAR."—BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.



"THE MARTYRDOM OF RIDLEY AND LATIMER," PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M.A.S.L.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—(SEE PAGE 331.)

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

NOTES.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH WITHIN THE CITY.—It is well known that the Mayor and Corporation of London discontinue, by all the means in their power, the representation of plays within the City, and resisted and obstructed theatrical performances even after a patent had been granted by the Crown (in 1574) to authorise the Earl of Leicester's players to act "within the city of London and liberties of the same." Among the Cottonian Charters is preserved an original letter from the Mayor and Aldermen to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, dated 2nd March, 1573, refusing their consent to his Lordship's request in favour of a Mr. Holmes, that he should be allowed to appoint places for plays and interludes within the City; and intimating that some previous applications of the same kind had met with a similar refusal. As this letter has not been noticed by Mr. Collier in his "Annals of the Stage," it seems worthy of being rescued from oblivion.—F. MADDEN, British Museum.

To the right honorable our singular good Lord the Erie of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain of the Queenes Majesties most honorable household.

[Cart. Cott. xxvi. 41.]

Our dutie to yor good L. humbly done, where yor L. hath made request in favor of Mr. Holmes, for our assent that he might have the appointment of places for playes and entreludes within the citie. It may please yor L. to receive undoubted assurance of our redinesse to gratifie in any thing that we reasonably may, any person whose yor L. shall favor and commend. Howbeit this case is such and so nere touching the governance of this citie in one of the greatest matters thereof, namely the assemblies of multitudes of the Queenes people; and in regard to be had to sondry inconveniences wherof the peril is continually upon everie occasion to be foreseen by the rulers of this citie, that we can not with our duties, byside the president farre extending to the hart of our liberties, well assent that the said appointment of places be committed to any private persone. For which and other reasonable considerations, it hath long since pleased yor good L. among the rest of her Majesties most honorable counsell, to rest satisfied with our not granting the like to such persone as by their most honorable lettres was heretofore in like case commended unto us. Byside that if it might with reasonable convenience be graunted, great offes have ben and be made for the same, to the relefe of the poore in the hospitalles, which we hold us assured that yor L. will well allow that we preferre before the benefit of any private persone. And so we comitt yor L. to the tuition of Almighty God. At London, this second of March, 1573.

Yor L. humble

Nicholas Woodrofe. John Ryvers, Major. Thomas Ramsey.
John Branche. Row. Haywarde, Alder. Wyllym Bond.
Anthony Gamage. William Allyn, Alderman. John Olyffe.
Wyllym Rymptone. Leonell Duckett, Alder. Rychard Pype.
Wolstan Dixe. Jamys Hawys, Alderman. Wm Box.
Ambrose Nichas, Ald. Thomas Blanke.
Jhon Langley, Ald.

BANBURY APES.—There are two copies of this pamphlet now in Banbury, (one of which is for sale). It relates to a visit paid to Banbury by Dr. Sacheverell, who was ardently supported by the people of that town. The following is a more particular description than that given by "Dunstan." It is from "Beesley's History of Banbury."—"The Banbury Apes; or The Monkeys Chattering to the Magpyr." In a Letter to a Friend in London." The titlepage is ornamented with some very curious woodcuts representing apes appointing a mayor (who has the appearance of a wolf), and monkeys holding converse with a magpie; and on the back of the title is a large woodcut representing the procession which accompanied the Doctor into Banbury on the 3rd June, among the personages of which the Mayor of Banbury (as a wolf), and the Aldermen (as apes), are conspicuous figures. Dr. Sacheverell himself appears on horseback, followed by a crowd of people strewing branches or bearing crosses and roses. The accompanying letterpress describes this procession as being closed by twenty-four tinkers beating on their kettles, and a "vast mob, hallowing, hooping, and playing the devil." On the next morning Sacheverell is mentioned as having departed for Warwick. Mr. Beesley adds in a note:—"Mr. Reader, the historian of Coventry, informs me that a small bundle of this tract was found in a mansion at Coventry, formerly belonging to the Hopkins family, more than thirty years ago. 'As the Coventry Corporation,' Mr. Reader says, 'were all Dissenters, and the Hopkinses were intimately connected with them, it is possible that this tract was written by one of the family.'—Banbury Guardian.

YORKSHIREMEN.—Mr. Worsae, in his work "Danes and Northmen," page 79, remarks, in speaking of the present English north of the Trent (if I may so divide England), "the eyes and hair are of a lighter colour, and even deep red hair is far from uncommon. The people are not very tall in stature." * * * At least one constantly hears in England when red-haired (?), compact-built men are spoken of, "They must certainly be from Yorkshire." Now, in a work of authority I am surprised to read so erroneous a statement, and should advise Mr. Worsae to have ocular demonstration before he gives us a second edition of his work. Yorkshiremen have generally brown hair and eyes; and I further take leave to say no county has so few inhabitants with red hair as Yorkshire; and where you do meet with it you will generally find it is a descent of mixed marriages, especially with the Scottish Celts who have immigrated from "Aberdeen awa" and the North. Yorkshiremen are proverbially tall, as well as the men of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland. See the pitmen and the agriculturists; or, if any one could see the register of soldiers of either of the two regiments of Life Guards or of the Horse Guards Blue (corps that profess to take no man under six feet), they would find those soldiers have been raised from those counties, chiefly on account of the general high stature of their inhabitants. I believe all borderers to be the tallest men from mixed marriages, then the north countrymen, and then those of purely agricultural districts; whilst the small men are alone to be found in our manufacturing cities.—A YORKSHIREMAN.

QUERIES.

THE ISLE OF MAN.—WHY IS THIS ISLAND SO CALLED?—I was recently pondering over the name of that interesting little island, situate in the Irish Sea, between latitude 54 deg. 4 min. and 54 deg. 7 min. N., and longitude 4 deg. 17 min. and 4 deg. 34 min. W., and over which in former times the Stanleys exercised regal sway. My desire to know more of this interesting spot of earth has been rewarded by a Runic legend which I discovered in Kirk Braddyn. *Dröfn*, high priest of the Druids (A.C. 316), left a tradition which was inscribed on marble by *Snorri* the bard. It relates that the island was in long, long ages ago inhabited by monkeys, twelve in number. These were the noblest of the Simian race. Their progeny increased and multiplied; but it was found that the fruits of the island worked a wondrous change in the physical structure of these bipeds. The heel contracted; the hair of the body and face, especially of the females, became less and less with each new generation; and the caudal appendage contracted more and more, until at length each joint of the tail had shrunk into mere scales, and no trace of this prehensile organ could be discovered in the animal exteriorly. This new race assumed thenceforth the name of MAN; and although so recently as the time of Caesar the island was called *Mona* (the Milesian or modern Spanish for monkey), yet, as the birthplace of the human race, the Teutons subsequently named it the *Isle of Man*. As the Scandinavian inscription attributes the denudation of tails suffered by the original inhabitants of *Mona's* Isle to the fruits of the earth, I am curious to know what fruits they can be which possess so wondrous a quality. From the fact that the cats and some of the poultry of the island have also lost their tails, it may be presumed that Grimalkin and Madame Parlelet have likewise eaten of this mythical fruit. Can any of your readers inform me if there be any fruit peculiar to the islands on which the investigations of science may be exercised with the view to the discovery of the marvellous plant?—MANLEY HALL, Whalley Range, near Manchester.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS WIFE.—In reference to the item of Shakespeare's will "cutting off (according to Malone) his wife with an old bed," but, in the judgment of Mr. Knight, fortified by the proofs of unbarred dower, giving his best token of affection to the woman he had already amply provided for, has any one noticed the will of Edward the Black Prince, given, by a translation, by Mr. Stanley, at the end of his "Memorials of Canterbury"? From the latter will it is plain that at its date a bed was a testator's special token of personal regard, just as a mourning-ring was a few years since, and as men now leave a particular book or picture. The Black Prince leaves one bed, specified by the hangings, to his wife; another to his son; and a third, if I remember, to some companion in arms and counsels. No doubt a bed was, in those times, one of the few things which was suitable for a "present," or a legacy; and, though moveable objects were not so scarce in Shakespeare's time, the custom may have well continued till then, of considering a bed the proper thing to leave as a token of affection. If the matter has not been already investigated, I hope some learned student of Shakespeare will think it worth looking further into.—E. S.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S BIRTHPLACE.—I shall feel obliged if any one would tell me truly when and where Oliver Goldsmith was born. The fol-

lowing authorities disagree so much that one cannot know which of them to believe:—

Oliver Goldsmith was born on the 25th of November, 1728, at Lishoy, near Elphin, county of Roscommon, Ireland. His father's family consisted of five sons and two daughters. Oliver was the second son, born after an interval of seven years.—*Life of Goldsmith*, by George Gillman, prefixed to *Nicol's Edition of the "British Poets."*

Goldsmith was born at Roscommon, in Ireland, in 1729. His father had nine sons, of whom Oliver was the third.—*London Encyclopedia*.

At Pallas Oliver Goldsmith was born, in November, 1728.—*Macaulay, in the Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Oliver Goldsmith was born on the 10th of November, 1728, at the hamlet of Pallas, or Pallasmore, county of Longford, in Ireland. The family consisted of five sons and three daughters.—*Life of Goldsmith*, by Washington Irving.

He was the fifth of the seven children of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith.—*National Cyclopaedia*, by Charles Knight.

Elphin, a village, birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith.—*Complete System of Geography*, by the Scottish Schoolbook Association.—ALEXANDER WHAMOND.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

BURIAL-PLACE OF MARSHAL SCHOMBERG.—Lest "H. A.'s" rather peremptory mis-statements in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 15th instant should mislead any of your readers, permit me to inform them that he writes under the influence of some extraordinary delusion. In the whole range of Irish history there is no fact more certain and unquestionable than that Marshal Schomberg was buried in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. He was killed at the Battle of the Boyne, on the 1st July, 1690, and on the 10th of the same month his remains were deposited under the altar of St. Patrick's. There they still rest. During forty years the spot was unmarked by epitaph or mausoleum. At length, after having in vain solicited the Marshal's granddaughter, Lady Holderness, and her husband, Mr. Mildmay, afterwards Lord Fitzwater, to erect a monument to the memory of her distinguished ancestor, Dean Swift, deeming it (to use his own expression) "a Whiggish action to honour Duke Schomberg, who was so instrumental in the Revolution," desired Lord Carteret to intimate to them, "that if they would not send fifty pounds to make a monument for the old Duke, he (Swift) and the Chapter, would erect a small one for themselves for ten pounds, wherein it should be expressed that the posterity of the Duke, naming particularly Lady Holderness and Mr. Mildmay, not having the generosity to erect a monument, the Dean and Chapter had done it for themselves. And if," continued Jonathan, "for an excuse they pretend that they will send for his body; let them know that it is mine, and rather than send it, I will take up the bones, and make of it a skeleton, and put it in my register office to be a memorial of their baseness to all posterity." Threats and expostulations being alike disregarded, the Dean set to work, erected the monument, and composed for it the following inscription:—"Hic infra situm est, corpus Frederici Ducis de Schomberg, ad Bubindam occisi, A.D. 1690. Decanus et Capitulum maximopere, etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut heredes Ducis monumentum in memoriam parentis erigendum curarent, sed postquam per epistolas, per amicos, diu ac saepe orando nil proficere, hunc dum lapidem statuerunt, saltem ut scias hospes, ubinam terrarum Schombergensis cineres delitescunt. Plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos. A.D. 1731." Swift, at this time, believed that penurious motives deterred Lady Holderness and her husband from paying due honour to the memory of Schomberg; averring, on the authority of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, "that Mildmay was so avaricious a wretch, that he would let his own father be buried without a coffin, to save charges." It is however, far more probable that their strange neglect was prompted by political intrigues. In a letter to Pope, dated 29th July, 1731, the Dean tells his correspondent, "I am taught, and have reason to believe, that I am under the Queen's displeasure on many accounts, and one very late, for having fixed up a stone over the burying-place of the Duke of Schomberg in my cathedral. * * * I am told assuredly that the King, not long ago, on the representation and complaint of the Prussian Envoy (with a hard name) who has married a granddaughter of the Duke, said publicly in the drawing-room, that 'I had put up that stone out of malice to raise a quarrel between his Majesty and the King of Prussia.' This, perhaps, may be false, because it is absurd, &c." Swift's indignant epitaph was, as originally written, still more terribly severe. Instead of "Saltem ut scias hospes," &c., the first draught ran thus—"Saltem ut sciat vistor indignabundus, quali in cellula, tanti ducis cineres delitescunt" (See Monck Mason's "History and Antiquities of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick," Dublin, 4to, 1819. Notes, pp. 1 and 2. And "Swift's Works," by Sir Walter Scott, vol. xvii., pp. 219, 412, 449).—B. BLUNDILL, F.S.A., Temple.

ORIGIN OF COMMON PHRASES.—SHAMMING ABRAHAM.—I find in your impression, under the head of the "Origin of some Common Phrases" (*inter alia*), that of "He shammed Abraham." Permit me to call your attention to the following extract on this subject from a volume just published by Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., called "Things not Generally Known." At page 127 you will find—"Shamming Abram. When Bethlehem Hospital was first built in Moorfields, there was a ward of it named 'Abram's'; and hence the poor idiots confined therein were called 'Abram's men.' They wore the dress of the hospital; and on the 1st of April such as were incapacitated had a holiday, and visited their friends, or begged about the streets. This induced vagrants to imitate the Bethlehem dress, and pretend idiocy, till the governors of the hospital ordered that if any person should 'sham an Abram,' he should be whipped, and set in the stocks, whence came the saying, 'He is shamming Abram.' In Dekker's 'English Villanies' these impostors are described. An Abram was a name for a ragged fellow; and an 'Abram man' often personated a poor lunatic called 'Tom of Bedlam,' which Shakespeare describes in 'King Lear,' act ii., scene 3, as 'Bedlam Beggars.' Among sailors, 'an Abram' is being unwell; and to 'sham Abram' is to feign illness. When Abraham Newland was cashier of the Bank of England arose the song:—

I have heard people say
That sham Abram you may,
But you must not sham Abram Newland,

meaning thereby that you must not imitate or forge a bank-note—a crime then punished with death.—H. R. Y.

BULLY.—The word "bully" is not, I believe, derived from the French word "bouillies." This last word I should trace to "bouleau," birch-tree; "boulie," a ground planted with birch-trees, the twigs of which serve to make the common French "balai" (broom). The modern word "balayer" was formerly spelt "boulayer." The word "bully" (to bully) is much more likely to come from "bull," which gives an idea of roughness, and independent and selfish manners.—I. B. B.

SLEEPING WITH THE HEAD TO THE NORTH.—In the very remarkable work of Baron von Reichenbach on "Magnetism," and on the newly-discovered magnetic power, he gives some extraordinary instances of persons much disturbed in their slumbers who were only enabled to overcome the apparently causeless difficulty of sleeping when they turned the head of their beds to the north. He gives at least one, if not more, instances of persons who found themselves in the morning lying across their bed, or at the bottom of it, and their heads to the north, having moved unconsciously. The Baron ascribes this to a magnetic influence, but how it acts I am unable to describe. I shall myself be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents can give me the conclusion of the following old rhyme:—

Monday for health,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday for a good fortune;
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday—

And, also, if any one can furnish me, either in English or in German, with the rhymes used at the departure of the stork in North Germany, of which one begins:—

When the rye is ripe,
And when the frog is mute.

But I lack the conclusion, and shall consider it a great favour if any one can complete it for me.—JOSEPHINE.

GODFREY MEDALS.—Your correspondent "Spee," it is evident, has little practical knowledge of medals: there is neither obliteration nor mistake on the medal in question. The negative is purposely omitted from the Virgilian quotation, in order to make it applicable to a circumstance connected with Godfrey's death. The three (supposed) murderers were convicted and executed solely on the evidence of an accomplice, who was subsequently perjured for perjury. The trial, printed at the time and by order of the Judge who presided, is before me. According to that evidence, Sir Edmund Godfrey was strangled in Somerset House-yard by Green, Berry, and Hill, Green having placed the scarf round Godfrey's neck, the other two aiding. The corpse was concealed in an apartment in Somerset House four days; then conveyed by night in a sedan to Soho, from whence Hill carried it on horseback to Primrose-hill, the body being held upright on the horse and the legs astride. When found next day it was transpierced with Godfrey's own sword. Two surgeons proved that he could not have committed self-murder. This is all that is related, and it was then popularly believed: hence the various medals on the occasion. As to the variation in the word "Teucri," it may have been the artist's ignorance or taste that led him to prefer "Tucoi." Our business in describing a medal is to record what actually is upon it, and not what might, or should be.—FIDES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M. R.—I. Callcott's glee is "You gentlemen of England," not *ye*. The first stanza is by Martin Parker, a celebrated ballad writer of the reigns of James I. and Charles I. 2. The *in "living"* must be pronounced as in "give." C. D.—Jones' "Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welch Bards" are principally in English. The work is not out of print. N. S. HEINIKIN.—The tract you describe, by John Taylor, is a reprint merely of the original and neither rare nor of any value. RECEIVED.—Y. S. T., H. R. Y., B. N., (a) Albert Bode, T. S. G. W. S., J. P. W., Pierre W. W., J. B. J. H., Ecotus; George James-street, Covent-garden (signature unreadable); Jas. E. Rhigodunum, G. E. S. W. H. B. H. B., Fmetius, R. M., H. G., T. R. S., Liver-pool; A. Fraser, T. sandall, Inquirer A. John Nunn, Ignoramus, Robt. Cole, J. M. Hart, Verus, A. S. B., Arion, H. G. Dolling, Auch ein Frager, Common Juror, Liber, J. M. Wel-bing, Southwell, J. M. Pore Bugaud, W. G., W. H. Hamilton Rogers, A. S. N., Maggie, W. J., Celia Young, W. Gendle, W. G. Starbuck, Bassenach, J. Molyneux de C., H. W. Y.; E. H., Cantley, J. Houlton, John Nelson, E. R. Fliman, Richard Dody, P. S. A., Athenaeum, Verax, Foreigner, J. H., Carlisle; M. K. May, J. Baron Beard, W. M. Y., Yarg, W. S., V. W. B., R. B. C., F. M., Inner Temple.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FLORIAN ETONA.—The Chess Tourney at Cambridge has terminated—the successful competitors being Messrs. A. B. Skilworth, B. W. Horne, and S. Clarke. We have not received the games. If they reach us we shall probably select two or three of the best for publication.

MATCH AT CHESS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.—The terms of a contest between these clubs, to be played through the medium of the electric telegraph, were finally arranged last week, and the games are appointed to commence on the 28th. We hope to be enabled to give full particulars of this interesting tourney next week.

ΦΙΛΟΝΕΓΓΟΣ.—1. A problem is worthless if it can possibly be solved in less than a stipulated number of moves. Mate must be effected against the best defence that can be made. 2. In Problem No. 628 the Queen cannot be moved to Q Kt 5th, as you suggest, there being a Pawn in the road.

J. A.—Look again, and you will see in Problem No. 628 that when the King takes the Queen, discovering check, the White Knight, by being played to Q 5th, not only covers that check, but gives checkmate. This is so very obvious that it is surprising any one could overlook it.

CHESS IN BOULOGNE.—Amateurs en route for Paris, or who may be staying in Boulogne, will be pleased to hear that a Chess reunion is held every Monday and Friday evening, at No. 11, Place au Blé, Upper Town. Apply to M. Renaud, chemist. J. T.—Your Variation on the Bishop's Gambit shall be reported on in our next.

J. G., Whitton.—It is now in the examiner's hands. DELTA.—Our reply to "C. M." was not as to the integrity of the Problem, but of our Solution. The Problem, no doubt, admits of two solutions; but that fact does not invalidate the Solution we gave. The remedy you suggest seems to answer the purpose very well.

G. D. P.—You are mistaken; look again at the position attentively. ANDRO-SAXON.—We are quite awake to the subject, and shall endeavour ere long to open the eyes of others.

S. W. G., Osborne; Drawn Game, F. H. Montreal, F. T. Derby; E. F. Norwood; I. M. Ingalls, T. J. of Hanworth; F. R., of Norwich; I. B. W., Mason, and others.—The author of Problem No. 631 has evidently overlooked the fact that his strategem admits of a second solution, in one move less, too, than the number stipulated in the conditions.

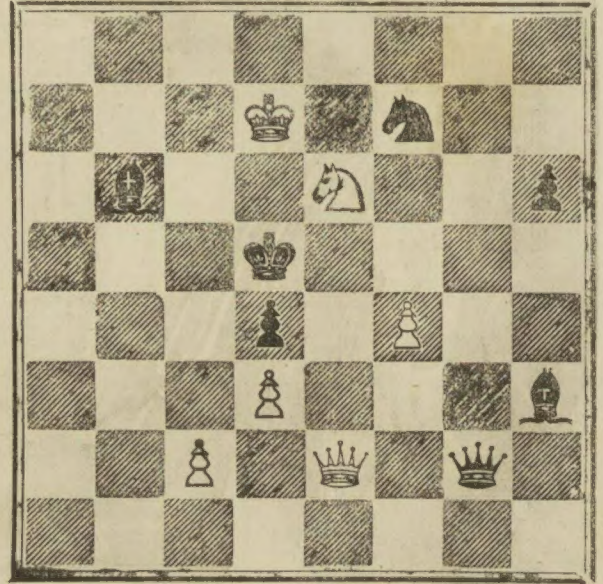
T. P. C., Chudleigh.—It seems now to be generally admitted that the operation of Castling in a Problem is hardly legitimate.

* * * The greater portion of our answers to Chess Correspondents are this week deferred unavoidably, from want of room.

PROBLEM No. 632.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB.

Partie between the same competitors as before. (Ruy Lopez Knight Game.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Staunton and Ally.)	(Löwenthal and Ally.)	(Staunton and Ally.)	(Löwenthal and Ally.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	42. Q to K B 2nd	K R takes Q P (d)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	43. Q tks K R P (e)	K to K Kt 2nd
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	44. K R to K Kt sq	K R to Q sq
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	45. P to Q 5th	K R to Q 7th
5. P to Q 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	46. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K R sq
6. Castles	K Kt to K Kt 3rd	47. P to K R 3rd	K R to Q Kt 7th
7. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to his Kt	48. K R to K Kt 2nd	K R to Q Kt 8th
8. K B to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd		(ch)
9. K Kt to K sq	K B to K Kt 4th	49. K to K R 2nd	Q R to Q sq
10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q B to K R 6th	50. K R to Q B 2nd	Q R to Q 8th
11. K Kt to K Kt 2nd	P to K R 4th	51. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd (f)
12. P to K B 4th	B takes Kt	52. Q to K B 3rd	Q R to K R 8th
13. K takes P	K P takes P		(ch)
14. P takes B	B to K B 3rd (g)	53. K to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 8th
15. K to R sq	Q Kt to Q 2nd	54. P to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to R 2nd
16. Q B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd	55. P to K 7th	Q R takes K R P
17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q R 3rd		(ch)
18. Q to K 2nd	B to K R 5th (h)	56. K takes R	Q to K R 4th (ch)
19. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 4th	57. K to Kt 2nd	Q to K R 8th (ch)
20. Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt takes B	58. K to Kt 3rd	R to K Kt 8th (ch)
21. Q takes Kt	B to K B 3rd	59. K to B 2nd	R to K Kt 7th (ch)
22. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q 2nd	60. K to K 3rd	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
23. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd	61. K to Q 3rd	Q to K B 8th (ch)
24. Kt to Q 4th	B takes Kt	62. K to K 3rd	R to K Kt 6th (ch)
25. B takes B	P to K B 3rd	63. K to Q 2nd	Q tks K B P (ch)
26. K R to K Kt sq	K to K B 2nd	64. K to Q sq (g)	R to K Kt 8th (ch)
27. P to Q B 4th	Q R to K Kt sq	65. Q to K sq	Q to Q 5th (ch)
28. P to Q R 4th	P to K R 5th	66. K R to Q 2nd	Q to Q 8th (ch)
29. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 4th	67. Q R to Q B sq	Q tks R (ch) (h)
30. P to Q B 5th	P takes P	68. K takes Q	R takes R (ch)
31. B takes Q B P	K R to K R 3rd	69. K to Q B 2nd	R takes K P
32. B takes Kt	Q takes B	70. R to Q 8th	K to R 3rd
33. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	71. R to Q 8th	R to K 4th (i)
34. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q sq	72. P to Q R 6th	P takes P
35. P to Q Kt 6th	P to Q B 3rd	73. P to Q Kt 7th	P to Q Kt 4th
36. P to Q 6th	Q to K 3rd	74. P Queens	R takes Q
37. Q R to Q B 5th	P to K B 4th	75. R takes R	P to K B 5th
38. K R to K sq	K to Kt sq	76. K to Q 2nd	K to K Kt 4th
39. Q R takes Q R P	K R to K R 2nd	77. K to K 2nd	K to Kt 5th
40. Q R to Q B 5th	K R to Q 2nd	78. K to B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
41. Q to K 2nd	Q R to K sq	79. R to Q B 8th	

And Black resigned.

(a) Black meditated long over this move, believing they might advantageously take the Pawn. They did well not to venture the experiment, since it would certainly have cost them the loss of two minor pieces for the Rook, *ex gr.*

(b) Poor and objectionless. It must be admitted, however, that in Black's present position a good move would be difficult to find. It is clear they could not Castle on either side without losing a Pawn.

(c) White reproached themselves, as they well might, for their hasty and inconsiderate play at this point, when the game was in their hands. They should now have advanced the Q R Pawn, leaving Black to capture at their peril the Q Pawn.

(d) It is not easy to say which party is most to blame—Black for such an egregious miscalculation as the taking the Pawn, or White for omitting to avail themselves of the consequences.

(e) Had they simply taken off the Rook at once, no skill on Black's side could have saved the game; for example:—

43. P takes R. Q takes R (ch). 46. P to Q R 5th. R takes Q P. 44. Q takes Q. R takes Q (ch). 47. P to Q R 8th. P takes P. 45. K to Kt 2nd. R to Q sq. (It is indifferent whether they take the Pawn or not.)

48. P to Q Kt 7th. R to Q sq. 49. R takes Q B P and wins. 46. R to K 5th. K to B 2nd. 47. R to K 7th (ch)—And win easily.

(f) Animated by their unexpected escape from a position which for hours was hopeless, Black now play very ably. (g) This was doubly hazardous. Had they been content to play their King to his second, all Black could possibly do was to draw by perpetual check, we believe. White, however, play for nothing less than to win, and their temerity ought to have cost them the game. (h) The best course of play, apparently. (i) A fatal error. White now win easily.

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